The Chicago Daily Tribune.

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THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The Presidential Campaign is now opened, each party having placed its ticket in the field. It will be an exciting and desperate struggle. If the Government passes into the hands of the Democrats and Confederates, it will put back the wheels of progress for many years. Reaction will be inaugurated; the colored people wi be, practically, reduced to bondage; and either he National Debt will be repudiated, or hundreds of millions of Rebel claims for Rebellion losses will be saddled on Northern tax-payers, on the plea of "doing justice to our Southern brethren!"

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments.

With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

Nothing will do more to arouse the public to their danger, and avert the calamity of Copperhead and Confederate ascendency in the government of the nation, than a wide diffusion of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE among the people of the West.

All the best speeches of the great Republican orators will be published.

All the important documents and facts will be spread before its readers.

All useful political information will be given to the people.

The Opposition party will be kept on the defensive, and the campaign be made warm and lively for them.

CAMPAIGN TERMS.

From now until the 1st of December, three weeks after the Presidential election, THE TRIBUNE will be sent at the following exceedingly low rates:

Weekly Campaign Tribune---single copy.....$	.50
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THE TRIBUNE COMPANY, CHICAGO, ILL.

WATCHES.

WATCHES AT AUCTION.

Special Sale this Morning, at 10 o'clock, of the

Bankrupt Stock

OF THE LATE FIRM OF

R. J. MORSE & CO.,

At Store Corner of Lake and Clark-sts.

ELISON, POMEROY & CO., Auctioneers.

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THE M., F. & M. Savings Bank,

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Perfect Security and Liberal Interest.

The investment certificates of this bank are secured on improved real estate, the securities being in special trust. The certificates bear interest, payable in quarterly installments, at the rate of 7 3-10 per cent per annum. They are more secure than a direct mortgage loan, and much more available. They may be obtained personally or through the mails, in sums of $100 or multiples thereof, at this bank. Interest paid as usual on savings-book accounts.

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CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

By an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned are authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the taxes of 1876, and to issue Time Revenue Warrants therefor on the City Treasurer, payable out of the taxes of 1876, to an amount not exceeding 75 per cent of the amount already appropriated for said year.

These Revenue Warrants are drawn in conformity with the decision of the Circuit Court of Cook County, as recently delivered by Judge McAllister.

The Comptroller is now prepared to receive applications for said Warrants to the amount of one million ($1,000,000) dollars. They will be issued in sums of five hundred ($500) dollars and upwards, as desired, payable in 12 months from their date, with interest at the rate of 8 per cent per annum. Warrants will be ready for delivery three days after deposit of amount at Comptroller's office, Room 3, City Hall.

Chicago, July 8, 1876.

S. H. McCREA,
J. B. BRIGGS,
J. ROSENBERG,
D. K. PEARSONS,
Finance Committee.
J. A. FARWELL, Comptroller.

7 PER CENT.

Money to loan at 7 per cent in large amounts on first-class real estate security.

$15,000 at 7½ per cent; $10,000 and $8,000 at 8 per cent; smaller sums at 8 and 9 per cent.

SCUDDER & MASON, 107 and 109 Dearborn-st.

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LAZARUS SILVERMAN,
Bank Chamber of Commerce.

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FLOURING MILL.

For sale, Three-Run Water-Power. Is doing a good business, and in first-class order. Situated at Longmont, Colorado. Good reasons for selling. For particulars, apply to

FOX BROTHERS, Hinsdale, Ill.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION.

Notice is hereby given that the copartnership heretofore existing between Lichtenhein & Hills, commission merchants, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. C. E. Lichtenhein is authorized to collect all debts due the firm, and all claims against the firm will be presented to him for payment.

C. E. LICHTENHEIN.
L. B. HILLS.

Chicago, July 25, 1876.

MACHINERY.

WROUGHT IRON PIPE.

STEAM WARMING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS

Manufactured by CRANE BROS. MF'G CO., 10 N. Jefferson-st.

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FAIRBANKS STANDARD SCALES OF ALL KINDS.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
111 & 113 Lake St., Chicago.
Be careful to buy only the Genuine.

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TEN-CENT TRAINS! HO! FOR LA GRANGE!

$100

WILL BUY a beautiful lot, one block from depot, at La Grange, 7 miles from Chicago; $15 down and $5 monthly. Property shown free.

Excursions leave my office to see the Lots every pleasant day at 7 and 10:30 in the morning and 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

LA GRANGE

Is about half-way between Chicago and

DOWNER'S GROVE,

on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad; is one of Chicago's most attractive and enterprising suburbs, being beautifully situated among hills and groves; has now about 1,000 inhabitants, and growing rapidly; churches, schools, stores, etc., etc.

10-CENT TRAINS

already on, and 5-cent trains will run shortly, and trains almost every hour. Special evening trains during amusement season. Sunday trains for those wishing to attend church in the city.

Commutation, good on any train,

9 1-4 CENTS.

DON'T FAIL to see these Lots before buying elsewhere. It is the CHEAPEST FIRST-CLASS PROPERTY in the market.

I ALSO HAVE

	EACH.
40 Lots at Hyde Park	$600
100 Lots at Evanston	500
200 Lots at Desplaines	200
40 Lots at Park Ridge	200
400 Lots at Lake Side	100
300 Lots at Glencoe	100
700 Lots at La Grange	100
800 Lots at Thornton	100
1,600 Lots at Homewood	100
2,400 Lots at San Diego, Cal.,	100

Remember that you get an Abstract with all property purchased of me, and also save commissions, as I deal in nothing but my own property, and SHOW IT FREE.

IRA BROWN,

142 LA SALLE-ST., ROOM 4.

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Desirable Offices TO RENT IN THE TRIBUNE BUILDING.

INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW.

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING

ARTISTIC TAILORING.

15 Per Cent Discount

on all Garments ordered of us during July and August.

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ARTISTIC TAILORS,

Wabash-av., cor. Monroe-st.

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ATTENTION, CAMPAIGN CLUBS.

I wish to call the attention of the different Clubs to my new device of Torch, or Flambeau. No getting your clothes all grease, or carrying of bottles to fill your Flambeau. It has to be seen to appreciate it. Send for sample before you get your outfit. It has been indorsed by all the larger Clubs as the nicest thing out. Samples sent to all parts of the United States by applying to

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FOX'S POOL ROOM.

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First, Second, and Third in every Heat, by Telegraph.

WANTED.

DOCK WANTED ON SOUTH BRANCH,

With railroad track. Address, stating location, size, and facilities, D 49, Tribune office.

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CLIFFORD HOUSE,

corner Fortieth-st. and Lancaster-av., Philadelphia. Newly furnished; delightfully located; first-class fare. Cars pass door to Centennial every minute. Rooms $1 to $2 per day. Meals 50 cents.

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I am prepared to build brick smoke-stacks in a superior manner to any desired height at a reasonable price; boilers set, and all kinds of brick and stone jobbing attended to promptly. Orders from the country attended to.

WM. McMILLAN,
258 West Randolph-st.

POLITICAL.

Preliminary Notes of the Coming Powwow at Springfield.

Some of the Unterrified and a Few of the Decatur Rag-Worshipers on the Ground.

The Proposed Duplex Swallowing Arrangement Being Talked Up.

Which Shall Be the Barking and Which the Wagging End of the Ticket?

List of Individuals, Who, Like the Simple Barkis, Are Willin'.

Tammany Ratification of the St. Louis Nominations.

Ratification Meeting of the Republicans of the Twelfth Ward.

Perry H. Smith Imparts a Quantity of Useful Information.

Gossip at Headquarters---The Proposed Union with the Independents.

STATE.

ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.

A MOMENTOUS QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 25.—There are here as yet but a mere handful of delegates, Central Committeemen, and managing politicians to attend the Democratic Convention and accompanying side-shows,—not enough to furnish other than faint foreshadowings of the temper and probable action of that gathering. A careful canvass among those now here develops the fact that there is not a little diversity of opinion as to the programme to be adopted and carried out by the Convention. The desideratum, it is without dissent conceded, is to effect a coalition with the Decatur Greenback Independents. The divergence of views is upon the mighty conundrum whether the tail shall wag the dog or the dog the tail, and it may require considerable harmonizing to solve it in anything like satisfactory fashion. Gentlemen who assume to represent the Decatur movement are already on the ground, innocently straining to open wide their mouths to swallow the great unterrified of the State, which is in like manner prepared to

GULP DOWN THE WHOLE DECATUR CONCERN

at a single mouthful. The Democracy of the northern part of the State, so far as here represented, is generally favorable to the indorsement of the entire Decatur ticket in order to get the Independent-Greenback vote for Tilden Electors, and to pave the way for coalitions on Congressional and Legislative tickets. It is urged that Stewart, the Decatur nominee for Governor, is a reliable Democrat, or as good a Democrat as is wanted at least; that Hise, on the same ticket, is a dyed-in-the-wool Democrat also, and that substantially the rest of the Decatur ticket is genuine old-line, only the candidates

DON'T CALL THEMSELVES DEMOCRATS.

But the Egyptian Democracy, as far as it has reached here, is "dead set agin anything except a straightout ticket." They can't reckon up that they made anything out of their coalition with the Independents in the Haines Legislature, and their experiences there are recalled with disgust. Besides, from the number of candidates talked of, there are, as an enlightened Democrat from the northern part of the State said to-day, an awful lot of fools who think the Democrats are going to carry the State, and who don't know that the only fight for them to make is for

THE CONTROL OF THE LEGISLATURE,

so as to secure the next United States Senator. Thus Lieut.-Gov. Glenn, Sam Marshall, Tom Casey, Josh Allen, Gen. J. C. Black, ex-State Senator Brown, and others of the war-horse order, are talked of for the Governorship.

Between these two factions is a third, which is opposed to the ratification of the Decatur nominations, but favors the nomination as Democrats of as many of the Decatur candidates as may be necessary in order to make certain of the capture of the Independent-Greenback votes. This is

GEN. M'CLERNAND'S PROGRAMME.

He says the party in Illinois cannot put itself upon a platform opposed to that adopted at St. Louis. By ratifying the Decatur nominations the Illinois Democracy would put themselves upon both platforms, one for the State and the other for the National ticket, while the election comes off for both on the same day, and that, in the General's opinion, is a circus act the Illinois Democracy can't perform. On the other hand, Pickerell, the Deatur candidate for Lieutenant-Governor, who is here, ready and willing to accept the Democratic nomination, was to-day heard to remark that it would be no more incongruous or difficult for the Democracy of Illinois to mount both platforms than to put both Tilden and Hendricks on the St. Louis platform. Ex-Gov. Koerner, ex-Congressman Jim Robinson, John M. Palmer, Sam S. Marshall, and others are quietly operating to

DEFEAT THE INDORSEMENT OF THE DECATUR TICKET.

They question the ability of the gentlemen who propose to treat for the Decatur Independent party, to deliver the votes they would dicker on. Back of that is another consideration perhaps more potent. These gentlemen virtually concede that there is nothing possible for the party to gain at this election, unless it be control of the next Legislature. In other words, that the prize for which the contest is to be made is not the Gubernatorial chair, but the United States Senatorship. The candidate for Governor will, in that view, be really making the canvass for the United States Senate, and Koerner, Palmer, and Marshall are each named for the nomination for Governor, and are each supposed to

HAVE AN EYE TO THE SENATORSHIP.

With the like view a movement inaugurated in Kane County is afloat to nominate Gen. Farnsworth for Governor. The Senatorship is the prize which they all aspire to, and to make the fight for that every one of the gentlemen named is believed to be determined to push Steward off the track at all events.

LATEST INDICATIONS.

To-night the prevailing sentiment is decidedly opposed to any ratification of the Decatur nominations, though there are here some strong advocates of that policy. But to-morrow's arrivals may wholly change the complexion of affairs in this regard. It is not without significance, however, that there is a falling away of candidates for each of the nominations. For Lieutenant-Governor are named R. N. Cady, of Mound City; Dr. Rogers, of Bloomington; State Senator Lee, of Peoria. For Secretary of State, E. L. Conkrite, of Stephenson; J. O. Chance, of Marion; G. C. Harrington, of Iroquois; S. G. Thornton, of Fulton. For Auditor of State, Gen. Dilger, of Chicago, is favorably mentioned, though John Hise has many friends. For Treasurer, Dan O'Hara of Cook, Alex Starne of Sangamon, W. E. Carlin of Jersey, and W. R. Prickett of Madison. For Attorney-General, Youngblood, of Franklin.

FIZZLE NO. 1.

The project for a conference of the State Central Committee with the Central Committee of the Decatur party, to have been held this evening, fell through. Only six of the twenty-two members of the Democratic Committee put in an appearance, and but one member of the Decatur Committee was in town, and they didn't get together. There was so much vigorous expression of indignation among delegates and managing politicians against any attempt on the part of the Committee to attempt to forestall the action of the Convention that the scheme was incontinently abandoned. Pickrell, the Decatur nominee for Lieutenant-Governor, and Coy, the Decatur nominee for Attorney-General, are here with representatives of the other Decatur nominees, seeking a ratification of their nominations by the Convention, and, with each new arrival by the night trains, the warmer grows the discussion as to whether the Decatur ticket shall be adopted and ratified, and as to how that can be done without also practically adopting and ratifying the Decatur platform, and thus presenting to the world the party in Illinois as violently opposed to itself on the new issue of the canvass. There is also some discussion of the advisability of

ADOPTING THE PASSIVE POLICY AGAIN.

As to that, ex-Gov. Palmer to-day said, "I will venture the prediction that the Convention will nominate an electoral ticket merely and adjourn, leaving the Democrats and the Decatur ticket, and I venture further that, unbeknown to us, the Independents will make such changes in their ticket as may be found desirable. They couldn't do anything of the sort at the dictation of the Democratic Convention, and have it accepted by their voters."

To-morrow the Democratic Central Committee will meet. So will also the Decatur Independent-Greenback party's Committee, and the efforts at a coalition will be vigorously renewed; with, from present appearances, quite as vigorous opposition. A firm stand will be taken to make it the condition of the coalition

THAT STEWARD BE DROPPED,

and that the candidate for Governor be either nominated by the Democratic Convention directly or be put upon the Decatur ticket at the instance of the Democratic managers. The ostensible object of meeting of the Decatur party's Committee is to nominate electors at large. This will place them under the necessity of doing something final, and as well will put them in position to force an understanding with the Democratic managers.

ILLINOIS.

KANE COUNTY DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GENEVA, Ill., July 24.—The Convention to appoint delegates to the Democratic State Convention at Springfield, on the 27th inst., was held on Saturday; and the whole text and tenor of most of the speeches and action were in the interest of a combination with the Lew Steward Grangers to beat the Republican party in Illinois. They sung the song of the weird sisters;

Black spirits and white,
Blue spirits and gray,
Mingle, mingle, mingle

with anything or anybody to beat the Republicans. There were but sixty-three or four persons present, including the reporters, who were, with a dozen or more of other lookers-on, Republicans. But seven towns out of the sixteen were represented. Gus Herrington, seeing the scarcity of timber, wanted the Convention to resolve itself into a mass-meeting; but B. T. Hunt, an old, fossilized Bourbon, said the Democrats were always beaten when they went into mass-meetings, and, as they had now met to win, he was opposed to such a resolution. B. F. Fridley, who has not been in a Democratic Convention before for years, introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in the opinion of this Convention, the welfare of the Government demands the overthrow of the Republican party; that we are satisfied a majority of the voters of the State of Illinois are opposed to the Republican party; and we are in favor of such a combination of such voters on such a State ticket as will defeat in November next the corrupt ticket headed by a well-known corruptionist of the so-called Republican party in this State; and in our opinion but one Electoral ticket should be put in the field by the combined opposition to the party of public plunderers. [Frid had it written "thieves" first, but scratched that out and put in "plunderers."]

Fridley, in support of his resolution, said:

We have got to have some help if we expect to beat the Republicans; and we must combine, and not be run by men that know too much. If the Republican party beat us this fall, we're beat forever. Lew Steward is a good Democrat, and allers has been, and has been a good Democrat in the meanest district in the State,—Kendall County. Fuller, in Chicago, said the outside influence would be bad; but, if it was said that the Democrats had made a combination that would beat the Republicans, I don't see where the influence could be bad. There ain't no money-issue now, and we won't have no money-issue. We had such a issue in Ohio; that is, the Republicans made a dogma, and forced it on the Democrats, and beat 'em. The Republicans ain't going to steal any more greenbacks at a discount, but mean to have gold to steal. There are 100,000 Independent voters in the State, and they have elected Congressmen and Assemblymen; and the party ain't no shadder, but a good, lively body. We can git the Electoral ticket, and perhaps part of the State ticket; any way, we can git as much as they, and we can't do nothing without 'em. When our Convention gets to Springfield, if they don't combine, they may as well call it half a day, and adjourn and go home, for we are beat. Steward may not care to run now, and maybe will give way for our man; but I can vote for him first-rate.

Gus Herrington was in favor of a combination, if it could be effected; but thought it could not easily be done, as the Independents had their candidates and platform, which latter was in conflict with both the Republican and Democratic platforms; and, though candidates and State Committees might agree to make such a transfer, the voters might not ratify such a sale.

W. J. Brown was opposed to combinations,—the last one, with Greeley, being all of that kind of business he wanted. They gained nothing by it.

Another delegate thought a great deal was gained by that coalition, in the breaking-down of party-lines, and now thousands of Republicans were coming into the Opposition common.

Ed Joslyn said there were too many words in the resolution, and that some of the belly ought to be taken out, and more backbone put in. He did not want to go to Springfield instructed, but was willing to go and do the best he could, when there, to defeat the Republicans, as he was sure they would this fall. [Fridley—"I don't know whether you kin or not."]

James Powell, an old Democrat, of Aurora, had listened, evidently with much attention, to the several readings of the resolutions,—as Frid had called for its reading every time any one spoke against it,—and failed to find any of the familiar Democratic literature of the present campaign in it, and so he got upon his feet, and said it seemed to him as though the resolution could be much improved by striking out several of the words in it, and inserting in lieu thereof "REFORM." That was the war-cry, and must be kept in view.

C. B. Dodson—who swears by and at the *Times*—said it was all bosh about the Democratic party. What had they done these sixteen years? They had got to fight the most corrupt party that ever existed,—one that had destoyed our commerce, our currency, and our country; that had bought Alaska, and tried to buy Cuba, and would have bought England if the Englishmen had not put a stop to it. And Bristow, even, whom they had praised so much, even he would not tell of the rascalities of Grant and his Cabinet. These old men here to-day had run the Democratic party into the ground in Kane County, and he wanted younger men. He was willing to go in with the Independents, if they could carry the State by so doing.

Fridley again protested that the resolution must be carried, or the delegates would say the county voted to make no such combination; and wanted the resolution read again; and it was run through again.

Gus Herrington wanted something like this passed in Springfield:

WHEREAS, There are two parties of equal strength now before the people with their candidates; and

WHEREAS, The Independents are equally desirous with the Democracy to beat the Republicans and turn out their officers; therefore,

Resolved, That it is inexpedient for the Democracy to nominate candidates for State officers.

This, he said, would avoid the making of a platform to quarrel over, and the Republicans could make no charge that the Democrats had gone over to soft-money. We would then put up an Electoral ticket on the St. Louis platform, and sweep the State. Gus was evidently not fully satisfied with his proposition, and so called on that disinterested and unselfish patriot, John F. Farnsworth, to give his advice in the matter. The General walked up to the bar, with his hat in his hand, and said, in sepulchral tones:

I am in favor of the St. Louis nominations, and, being so in favor of them, I am earnestly in favor of them; and I hope what may be done at Springfield may aid in Tilden's election. If Steward can aid this, then I am in favor of a combination with his party. I don't like the platform of that party on the currency question, but am in favor of anything and of doing anything, not inconsistent with or at a sacrifice of principle, to defeat the Republican nominees. If the Cooper men are hostile to Mr. Tilden, nothing can be done; but maybe they will modify their ticket and platform for Tilden. But delegates could act more intelligently in Springfield, on the ground, where the Independent Committees were, than here, with nothing definite before them.

Gus suggested that Fridley withdraw his resolution, but Fridley could not see the policy of so doing, and called for the reading of it again, and said those who voted "agin" the resolution were "agin" the Democratic party; and, if it was voted down, he would not go to Springfield.

Ed Joslyn said that Illinois was not all the United States, and the Republicans could have it, and yet Tilden would be elected; and he should go to Springfield and do as he — pleased.

W. J. Brown offered a substitute for Fridley's resolution, but no one seconded it, and Herrington said he liked Frid's better because it denounced the Republican party.

Joslyn said that argument was conclusive; and the question was called, and the resolution carried by a bare majority.

Then the Convention proceeded to accept the resignation of the County Central Committee, for the purpose of getting rid of an obnoxious member, and appointed a new one; and the delegates were announced for Springfield, to-wit: James Herrington, Thomas Foster, Ed Joslyn, Dr. Van Patten, T. B. Coulter, and B. F. Fridley, with Dr. Jassoy, James Kullon, W. H. Wilcox, Frank McMaster, W. J. Brown, and John S. Lee as Alternates. And then this collection of thoroughbred representatives of that immaculate party which has committed no depredations on the General Treasury for sixteen years past, simply because it had not the opportunity, adjourned. The whole tenor of the Convention was to get the Electoral ticket and as much of the State ticket as they could wheedle out of the verdant Grangers; and yet they would sacrifice no principle to gain their ends,—so Farnsworth and Herrington said. It was plain to see that they were willing to coalesce, if the Granger party could be swallowed up in the coalition.

THE REPUBLICANS OF GALVA.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

GALVA, Ill., July 24.—There will be a grand rally of the friends of Hayes and Wheeler at Liberal Hall, Tuesday evening, Aug. 1, 1876. The Hon. John B. Hawley, of Rock Island, will address the people.

A Hayes and Wheeler Club was formed on Saturday evening last, by the election of officers and the enrollment of a long list of names, to which hundreds more will be added at the next meeting of the Club, on Tuesday night.

The Republicans of Henry County are lighting up the camp-fires for the campaign,—renewing their vows to the old party of Reform and Progress, that their majority in November shall not be lessened, but held grandly conspicuous as of old.

THE "LOG-ROLLERS."

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

FLORA, Ill., July 24.—The following are the principles of a new organization among the Grangers, known as the "Log-Rollers":

First—Vote for Cooper and Booth, Hayes and Wheeler, or Tilden and Hendricks,—Cooper and Booth *preferable*, Hayes and Wheeler second, and Tilden and Hendricks third choice.

Second—Every member, no matter who he votes for for President, must cast his vote and every particle of his influence for members of Congress and of the Legislature who will stand on the following pledges, irrespective of the party to which he may belong, viz.:

1. The repeal of the Resumption act; and the substitution of greenback legal-tenders for National-Bank circulation,—the greenbacks to be convertible into United States 3:65 bonds.

2. That the Government shall lift all mortgages, not to exceed $10,000, on private property that was mortgaged between Jan. 1, 1861, and Jan. 1, 1871; and that the Government shall take up said mortgages at not more than 2 per cent, giving the people ten years to redeem them.

No one opposed to the above principles will be admitted to the organization; and no votes of "Log-Rollers" will be given to any candidates for Congress or the Legislature who will not give a written pledge to the people of his district in favor of such principles.

The foregoing is not a verbatim copy of their records,—I write it from memory,—but it is correct as to the idea.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

PONTIAC, Ill., July 25.—Another grand union of the head and tail was effected at the Democratic-Independent County Convention held here to-day. In an orderly, funeral-like manner, the Convention, like Josh Billings' pills, proceeded immediately to business, and the result of the operation was: W. S. Sims, Independent, for Circuit Clerk; John Thompson, Democrat, for Sheriff: George Washington Patton, Democrat, for County Attorney; Dr. Samuel Stewart, Democrat, for Coroner. The Convention instructed their delegates to the Senatorial Convention to support for State Senator C. C. Strawn, of Pontiac, and for Representative, E. C. Allen, of Long Point. Mr. Strawn is a "reformer," originally a bright light of the Knights of the Golden Circle, and subsequently a resident of Camp Douglas. He suddenly became a convert to Republicanism, and has now completed the reformation as a "What-is-it." An analysis of the political complexion of this ticket discovers the sop thrown to the whale to be the Circuit Clerkship only, Mr. Sims being the only original Republican on the ticket. It was decided to send delegates to the Congressional Convention uninstructed, as Boss Calon thought it might be policy to nominate some man of ready means with whom to defeat Col. Fort. An effort was made to get up a cheer for Tilden and Hendricks, but it proved a dismal failure, one individual only responding. An earnest effort was made to induce the Hon. N. J. Pillsbury to allow the use of his name as a candidate for Congressional honors, but he flatly refused, preferring the honors of the Bench he now graces.

A DEMOCRATIC POW-WOW.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

QUINCY, Ill., July 25.—The proceedings of the Adams County Democratic Convention which met in this city to-day were racy and riotous. It seemed evident several times that the Convention would break up in a row. The contest came on over the choice of delegates to the Congressional Convention which meets here to-morrow. It was apparent in the outset that Judge Thompson, of this city, had a majority of the Convention, but the Wike men resolved to die hard. They accordingly resorted to every expedient they could devise for beating Thompson, and, by this means, kept the Convention in a perpetual uproar half a day. But their efforts were fruitless, and the Thompson men elected a solid delegation, beating Wike by a large majority. Adams County has eighteen delegates in the Congressional Convention, and only six more are required to nominate. Thompson's friends claim that he will have much more than this number from other parts of the district. A deadly struggle is expected to-morrow, though it seems certain that Wike will be defeated. Thompson represents the greenback interest, and Wike has crawled on his belly to no purpose for soft-money votes, so far as this count is concerned.

CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CHAMPAIGN, Ill., July 25.—The Republican delegates to select a candidate for member of Congress from this (the Fourteenth) district met in Barret Hall in this city to-day. Every county in the district was fully represented. The Hon. J. G. Cannon, of Danville, the present member, was nominated by acclamation. Resolutions indorsing Mr. Cannon's votes on the currency question and affirming the principles set forth in the Republican State platform were unanimously adopted. The sentiment of a majority of the delegates present was in favor of repealing the Resumption act, it being a stumbling block n the way of a large number of good Republicans. Further expansion of the currency is not to be tolerated. In the afternoon the delegates from the Thirtieth Senatorial District convened and nominated the Hon. C. P. Davis, of Piatt County, for Senator, and R. A. Bower, of Tolono, and E. C. Bartholow, of Mahomet, Champaign County, for Representatives, by acclamation. The Convention was enthusiastic, unanimous, and full of energy for the ticket from top to bottom. The nominations for this county have now all been made.

MORGAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

JACKSONVILLE, Ill., July 25.—The Democratic County Convention met in this city yesterday and nominated the following candidates: For Sheriff, Irvin Dunlap, the present incumbent; Circuit Clerk, John Marsh; County Commissioner, John Virgin, the present incumbent; State's Attorney, James M. Brown; Coroner, Theodore Allen, the present incumbent. This ticket is, in some particulars, quite weak, and Republicans feel that, with good candidates and a united party, their triumph in this county at the next election is certain.

M'LEAN COUNTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 25.—The Democrats of McLean to the number of fifty convened at Phœnix Hall to-day and appointed as delegates to the Springfield Convention on Thursday the following gentlemen: L. Low, of Randolph; S. R. Claggett, Lexington; W. A. Miller, Chenoa; Thomas L. Loe, Normal; Edward Bonnifield, McLean; H. M. Kennedy, Danvers; Dr. J. M. Sudduth, LeRoy; James Clark, Dr. Thomas F. Worrell, James S. Ewing, W. Hogan, John Welchlein, M. Lange, Aaron Karr, William E. Hughes, John G. Tipton, of Bloomington. It is thought by prominent Democrats here that the Springfield Convention will indorse the Independent nominee.

MACOUPIN COUNTY INDEPENDENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 25.—The Macoupin Independents held their County Convention in this city to-day, and put the following ticket in the field: For county officers—Sheriff, Abraham Deck; Circuit Clerk, John T. Sargent; Coroner, Jackson Bullman. Party lines are so closely drawn in this county that the movement will have but little strength. The attendance was very small.

SEVENTH ILLINOIS CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MORRIS, Ill., July 25.—The Seventh District Republican Congressional Committee voted this afternoon to hold the Convention for the nomination of a candidate for Congress in Morris on the 24th of August. LaSalle County will be entitled to 17 delegates, Will 13, Grundy 5, and Kendall 5.

MORRISON RENOMINATED.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—The Democrats of the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois, in Convention at East St. Louis, nominated William R. Morrison for re-election by acclamation.

MICHIGAN.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 25.—There will be three Congressional candidates in the field in the Fifth District,—Republican, "National," and Democratic. The prominent Republicans named are P. R. L. Pierce; William A. Howard, of Grand Rapids; Hampton Rich, of Ionia; and Judge Harian, of Allegan. The "Nationalists" have named C. C. Comstock, W. T. Powers, William A. Berkey, and D. E. Corbett, of Grand Rapids, to be presented to their Convention Aug. 2. The Democrats have named L. H. Randall, of Grand Rapids; J. V. Harris, of Grand Haven; M. D. Wilbur, of Allegan; and B. Morse, of Ionia.

Mr. Conger is a candidate for re-election in the Seventh Congressional District.

M. C. Burtch, of Oceola County, is proposed as the Republican candidate for State Senator in the Thirtieth District, which was last represented by Edgar L. Gray, of Newaygo, who is a candidate for Congress, in place of Mr. Hubbell.

In the Fourth Congressional District, A. L. Dyckman, C. W. Clisbee, H. H. Coolidge, and J. C. Burrows are named as candidates.

The Saginaw Republican County Convention has selected a Howard delegation to the State Convention in this city Aug. 2.

CASS COUNTY, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CASSAPOLIS, Mich., July 25.—A full and enthusiastic Republican County Convention was held here to-day. The issue joined between the Hon. C. W. Chisbee and the Hon. J. C. Burrows, candidates for Congress, resulted in a complete victory for Chisbee. Resolutions were also passed favoring the renomination of Andrew J. Smith as Attorney-General.

POLITICAL SENTIMENT AT NILES.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NILES, Mich., July 24.—Though this city has long been a Democratic stronghold, for a number of years the Republican strength has been constantly on the increase, and, at the last city election, a majority of the Republican ticket was elected; and the Democracy of Niles is manifestly on the wane. The reception of the news of the Cincinnati nominations by the Republicans, and of the St. Louis nominations by the Democrats, are in marked contrast. Only a few hours elapsed after the telegraph announced the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler before a salute was fired and an enthusiastic ratification-meeting held. A murmur of disappointment was heard all along the Democratic rank when the work at St. Louis was made known. There was no ratification-meeting. One was called for Saturday evening by the City Committee, but Saturday evening came, and no meeting. The Niles *Mirror*,—a weak, patent-outside, greenback sheet, whose editorials, previous to the nomination, teemed with denunciations of Tilden, has found it a hard dose to swallow, and only supports the ticket in a left-handed manner. There has been no enthusiasm among the Democrats, no effort to enthuse; while the strong current for Hayes manifests itself all the time. A Hayes and Wheeler Club has been organized, with George F. Edwards as temporary President. Permanent officers will be elected to-morrow evening.

THE CONGRESSIONAL CONTEST.

There is fun ahead in the contest for the Republican nomination for member of Congress from this (the Fourth) district. Only two candidates of any prominence—Orville W. Coolidge, a prominent lawyer of this city, and Capt. Burrows, of Kalamazoo—are in the field. The latter was defeated two years ago, but the Kalamazoo delegation to the Convention is pledged to him. The Convention will meet in this city Aug. 8. Unquestionably Mr. Coolidge is the choice of the greater portion of Republicans in this (Berrien) county, and, if nominated, will carry the district by a sweeping majority. The robust and jolly Clisbee, of Cassopolis, trusting in the too great strength of both Coolidge and Burrows for either to get nominated, stands in readiness as a compromise candidate.

LOCAL.

TWELFTH WARD.

REPUBLICAN RALLY.

A meeting of the Twelfth Ward Republican Club was held last evening at the new hall on Western avenue, near Polk street, Mr. E. H. Jeffreys in the chair.

Gen. Mann was called upon to speak, but remarked that it was customary, in all places where that individual existed, to pay honor to the King, and he would therefore call upon

MR. J. LYLE KING,

who gracefully responded. He commented on the fact that the Twelfth was the banner Republican ward. There was no saloon in the immediate vicinity, and few in the ward, which perhaps accounted for the fact that there were so few Democrats around. [Laughter.] The coming campaign was an important one respecting national, State, and local politics. The speaker though the home affairs of equal importance with those of the nation. One involved the other, and the result depended on the welfare of the Republican party. While the War had closed, the spirit of insurrection and disunion rankled in the breasts of the Confederates. The Hills and the Tuckers had shown their hands, and the actual occurrences in the South proved that the issues of the War had not been disposed of. The Democratic party had always been controlled by the South, and was now, as it had been, the real mouthpiece of the South. The bitter feeling of race was beginning to reassert itself. Until that question was settled once and forever there never could be any political peace. The Hamburg massacre equaled any of the atrocities of the Turks in their war with the Servians. It was ameliorated by no excuse or palliation, and was absolutely inhuman and savage. And, worst of all, this massacre was apologized for and excused by Democrats. As long as this spirit existed the mission of the Republican party was not finished. If the Democratic party were placed in power, what could the country look for but a perpetuation of the system of negro-hating and negro-killing, and demands from the South that they be reimbursed for their slaves, and that public lands be given them for Southern Pacific Railroads? The men who destroyed the Government were not the men to whom the Government should be again intrusted. [Applause.] The hardest contest in sixteen years is before the Republican party, and, while be had no doubt of success, it would require the exertions of the whole party. The Democrats had strong candidates. There was no use disguising that. If Hendricks represented anything it was soft money, and Tilden represented hard money,—an instance of the unscrupulousness of the Democratic party in placing two such men on their ticket. There was no doubt of their accepting. He had never yet known a Democrat to refuse a chance to get an office. [Laughter and applause.]

GEN. O. L. MANN

followed in a speech advocating thorough organization. He was glad that a marching-club was to be organized. It was to be a year of contest. Illinois would be carried by Hayes and Wheeler, but the spirit of enthusiasm in Illinois should influence other States. He hoped she would prove the banner State. [Applause.]

The Chairman said the audience had listened to a King, to a Mann, and now it would have a Campbell. [Laughter.] Ex-Ald. Campbell took the hint, and advanced to the front. He contrasted the Republican and Democratic candidates for the past sixteen years, and showed the unfitness of Tilden and Hendricks, and the entire fitness of Hayes and Wheeler. On the one hand, Tilden had remained at home and opposed the War, while Hayes was in the field fighting the enemy. The speaker then referred to the Southern question, and said the mission of the Republican party was not ended until it was as safe for a man from Illinois to settle in the South as it was for a Southern man to settle in Illinois. As far as carpet-baggers were concerned, Judge Moore and Judge Rogers were carpet-baggers from the South. No one would think of persecuting them or driving them away. So it should be in the South. It was a poor rule that wouldn't work both ways. The Republican party was accused of permitting a whisky-ring to thrive, and it had been said that Republicans composed it. The truth was, that as many Democrats as Republicans were in the ring. Whisky had even caused a rebellion in Washington's time, but in this age the whisky men, more adroit, had formed a ring, which included members of both parties. The speaker referred to the history of the Democratic party at some length, showing its adherence to Southern ideas, and commented on the folly of electing representatives of the old Rebel spirit.

Speeches were made by other gentlemen of the ward, after which the meeting adjourned.

PRRRY H. SMITH.

A MESSENGER FROM THE EAST.

Perry H. Smith, the Great Expected, arrived in town from his Eastern trip yesterday morning, and left last night for Springfield. His stay in the city was necessarily short, and during the greater part of it he was engaged in seeing and talking with his brethren in the faith at the Palmer House headquarters. He has seen the great Tilden. He has also seen the other lights of the party in the East, and especially in New York, and some curiosity has been aroused to know how he found things. Actuated by a desire to learn what the great traveler and the Tilden representative in Illinois had to reveal to the wondering public, long kept in the very darkness of ignorance as it were, a TRIBUNE reporter took advantage of a casual meeting with the gentleman yesterday afternoon at the Palmer House, and stated to him that there was much yearning to know something about his trip. Mr. Smith had an unlit cigar in his teeth. He beamed kindly on the reporter over his gold-rimmed and gold-bowed spectacles, and said:

"Well, now, really, you must be aware that there is very little news just at present. Things are not crystalized enough yet."

The reporter said he was aware that things had not gotten fairly into working order, but he would like to know how Mr. Tilden regarded the prospect.

Mr. Smith intimated that he would prefer to be asked something else.

The obliging reporter then directed the following question at the mild-mannered gentleman with the spectacles:

"Howa bout these rumored

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MR. TILDEN AND MR. HENDRICKS?"

Mr. Smith had borrowed a match of somebody standing near, and was proceeding with great deliberation, and with that degree of nicety in the preparation of a fresh cigar which is characteristic of a true smoker.

"Excuse my smoking," said he, "while we talk," and he gave the few initiatory puffs which give a cigar a goop send-off.

The reporter replied that smoking didn't disturb him in the least, and waited for an interval between the puffs to get an answer to his question. After more puffs and more cogitation, the beaming eyes and the gold spectacles were again called into play, and Mr. S. replied:

"I can assure you that, so far as any differences whatever existing between Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hendricks are concerned, there is no truth whatever in such a rumor. I met a number of the representatives of a portion of the Democratic party in New York City and in the country, who were opposed to Mr. Tilden's nomination. Among them were Augustus Schell, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, Fernando Wood, Attorney-General Pratt, of New York, and many others, and they all expressed to me the opinion that Gov. Tilden would carry the State of New York by from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. They said that there had been for the last twenty years an opposition party in the City of New York, and that there had never been an occasion in which they did not all unite upon the national and Gubernatorial tickets. Mr. Schell said he was going down to the ratification meeting to be held in New York to-night at Tammany Hall, and that he would never work harder than he should for the national and State tickets, whoever might be nominated on the latter. He expressed his own personal preference for Gov. Seymour, who seems to be the preference, as far as I could learn, of both the Tilden and anti-Tilden men. He is regarded, in fact, as the strongest man."

CONGRESS.

"How about the Congressional ticket?"

"There are some districts in New York in which the Democrats are so strong that the opposition to Tammany has often won and can win. There will be that contest between Tammany and anti-Tammany in every district where the Democrats are very strong. The stronger that contest, the more strength for the national ticket. This has always been the theory of the party."

"The fight will be confined to local offices, then?" observed the reporter.

"All will go for the national and Gubernatorial ticket, and only make the fight locally. The stronger that fight the more voters you get out, and in that way you make it stronger for the national ticket. I met these men at Saratoga, and last saw them Saturday and Sunday. Their opinion was that the State of New York would give from 40,000 to 60,000 majority. So far as Mr. Tilden is concerned I have nothing to say."

"But, Mr. Smith," urged the reporter, "the people want to know

HOW MR. TILDEN TALKS."

"Well, it seems to me that is a little more than a reporter has a right to ask. I met Mr. Tilden at Albany and had an interview for about an hour one morning. The Governor is simply placid and quiet, attending to his duties when he is at Albany, and has very little to do with politicians. As to his position upon all questions of the campaign, he will declare that in his letter, which will be outspoken and decided. It will contain nothing equivocal about it."

"Do you know when that letter will be given to the public?"

"Not for some days yet."

Mr. Turner, and a long, lank gentleman from Minnesota, both of whom had been hovering about, at this moment approached Mr. Smith and very broadly intimated that they wanted the loan of his ears for a few moments. But Mr. Smith was being interviewed and was somewhat particular about getting himself fairly before the public. He quietly told his brethren that he hoped to be at leisure presently, and would attend to them. They accordingly withdrew about the space of 3 feet, and the conversation proceeded.

"Do you know anything about this

REPORTED CHANGE IN THE ST. LOUIS PLATFORM?"

"I know that there will be no change whatever in it—either in the Mongolian or the resumption plank."

"Do you know how the report of the change was originated?"

"I do not, but I do know this: I heard the platform read in Saratoga, and it was precisely as it was adopted at St. Louis, and there will be no change in it at all. Nothing of the kind would be tolerated by Gov. Tilden. He scorned the very idea of it. Now don't you think you've got about enough?"

The reporter replied that he resembled the hero of a certain great novelist in one point: he always wanted more—not soup, but news, and, in spite of the attentions of Mr. Turner and the lank gentleman from the Northwest, he asked Mr. Smith what he knew about the rumored

COALITION AT SPRINGFIELD

with the Independents. One man was by this time tugging at Mr. Smith's coat-tails, and two or three individuals around the room were calling on the name of Smith. The latter made a last desperate effort to accommodate the newsgatherer and then sank into the embraces of his friends.

"The question of our having anything to do with the Granger ticket is entirely problematical, but the general impression is that the Democrats will nominate a straight out-and-out Democratic ticket. That is my belief."

And the reporter sighed regretfully as he reflected that, if it hadn't been for the long disciple from the Northern wilds, he might have gone on propounding questions for some time on various subjects,—how Mr. Tilden regarded

the unfortunate Hamburg affair, what he thought of John Morrissey as an ally in the cause of Reform, and sundry other pertinent questions which the returned tourist would probably have answered as satisfactorily as any of the foregoing. But there is a time for every purpose under the sun,—a time to interview and a time to leave off interviewing,—and when Perry H. Smith was captured and led away by his friends the reporter sorrowfully concluded that time had come.

HERE AND THERE.

REPUBLICAN HEADQUARTERS.

It was exceedingly quiet at Republican Headquarters yesterday. At the Cook County Central Committee rooms a melancholy janitor kept guard, and was obliged to ask very few to give the countersign. The real headquarters for the campaign are now considered to be thoroughly established at the new rooms in the Grand Pacific, and thither all speculative Republicans repair for news. Dan Shepard was busied during most of the day in answering letters from all parts of the State. They were hopeful in tone, and expressed a general desire to profit by the organization here as a guide to better organizations in the respective localities from which they came. Several callers were present during the day, including Gen. Raum, George S. Bangs, Col. A. C. Babcock, and others, and a good deal of quiet, routine work was accomplished. It seems to be the opinion that the campaign will not be a very vigorous one until after September, although this will depend, to a great extent, on what the Democrats do at Springfield towards opening the ball. The Republicans are proceeding very quietly and thoroughly with their organization, and are not disposed to noise abroad just what they are doing merely for the purpose of giving themselves away to the Democrats, who would gladly profit by anything which would tend to make their own organization stronger.

DEMOCRATIC HEADQUARTERS

are now virtually at the Palmer House. This is denoted by the immense placard on the northeast corner of the Palmer House, already alluded to in THE TRIBUNE, and by a most wretched daub representing the busts of two individuals whom the beholder is left to imagine are Tilden and Hendricks,—chiefly from the surroundings. One sage and disgusted Democrat yesterday advised the Committee to remove that picture during the hours of the night, and fill its place with something that looked like Tilden and Hendricks, if they had any hopes of electing them in Illinois. The picture came from New York, which fact may in some measure account for its utter and unrelieved badness. It is the design to have two copies made of the painting of Tilden now stuck on the wall in the Committee-room, and two pictures of Hendricks of a corresponding size, and string them across the street on the wire-sign plan—one to be stretched from the Palmer over to Matson's jewelry store, and the other to be stretched from the window of the Palmer across to the diagonally opposite corner. These pictures will be accompanied by the appropriate legend, "Democratic Campaign Headquarters," probably to aid the ignorant in making out whom the works of art represent.

Among the visitors yesterday were Perry H. Smith, who returned yesterday morning from the East, T. D. Coulter, of Aurora, Ill., the Hon. A. M. Harrington, of Geneva, Ill., John Forsythe, F. H. Winston, J. M. Dunn, Judge Gilbert, from the interior, the Hon. Lyman B. Parshall, of Des Moines, and others. The last-named gentleman, Mr. Parshall, claims that he was formerly a Republican, but when he saw the era of Tilden and Reform setting in he experienced a change of heart, and is now, as he expresses it, "an ardent Democrat." He proposes to stump Wisconsin for Tilden, and makes the extravagant boast that Tilden will carry that State.

ALL EYES ARE TURNED TO SPRINGFIELD

just at present, and there is any amount of speculation as to what the Convention will do. One Democrat talks of an alliance with the Independents, and perhaps the next Democrat you meet expresses his opinion of any such coalition in terms unmistakable if not elegant. The two Democrats who seem to be most prominently mentioned in connection with the Governorship are Judge Caton and Senator Glenn. One opinion is that, if Caton is nominated, the Democrats will be so reasonably sure of success that they will leave the Independents to fight their own battles, with perhaps some trifling concession. Another opinion is that, if Genn should be the lucky man, the Democrats will not be so confident of success, and will give the alternate offices to the Grangers. Still another plan, and the most popular plan of all to the country Democrats especially, is to swallow the Granger nomination for Governor, and to put straight Democrats in for Secretary of State and Superintendent of Schools. In other words, it is a vast seething cauldron of half-matured plans, any one of which may fail when it comes to be discussed in caucus and sprung upon the Convention. As will be seen in another place, it is the opinion of Perry H. Smith that the Democrats will nominate a straight party man. Several of the delegates went down to Springfield last night, including F. H. Winston, A. M. Harrington, Perry H. Smith, John Mattocks, and others. The majority of the delegates, however, leave this morning, while a few will stick to Chicago as long as possible, and leave to-night.

AN INFORMAL CONFERENCE

of the County and City Committees was held yesterday morning, at which the Hon. Thomas Hoyne, John Mattocks, Perry H. Smith, J. B. Vaughan, F. H. Winston, Pat Rafferty, Judge Miller, John Forsythe, and others prominent among the ranks of the faithful, were present. After deciding to make Rooms 22 and 23 in the Palmer House the regular Democratic campaign headquarters, and after solemnly agreeing that perfect harmony and concert of action were of all things the most desirable and the most necessary at this juncture, the conference broke up.

OLD KENTUCKY.

Two of Kentucky's faithful and unterrified band called yesterday. A TRIBUNE reporter tried to learn their names, but, from the fact that nobody remembered who they were, it is probable they are not Princes in the tribes of Israel, but only ordinary workers in the ranks. They had unbounded confidence in Kentucky as a Tilden State, and put her down for 60,000 majority. It would be a little uneven, they confessed, when compared to the probable majority in "Injeany," and they would like to divide up some of the surplus vote with that sister State if allowable. The way events are shaping up would seem to indicate that they will need all the majority they can get to make the evening-up process successful.

Delegates to the Springfield Convention will be furnished their credentials on the ground by consulting Dr. J. Ward Ellis.

THE NEW COUNTY CENTRAL COMMITTEE,

over the appointment of which there was such an unseemly fight Monday afternoon, only contains nine new men. They are Messrs. Sullivan, Sheridan, Sanders, Snowhook, Law, Kenny, Sweeney, Corse, and O'Grady. It has been discovered that Gen. Corse is not a voter in the Second Commissioner's District, which he was elected to represent in the Committee, but that his proper place is in the Third Ward. The Central Committee will be obliged to do a little doctoring here, and supply a member to fill Gen. Corse's place.

THE COUNTY COMMITTEE.

A meeting of Democrats was held at No. 79 Clark street last evening to reorganize the County Central Committee. At 7:45 a TRIBUNE reporter attended. He found a man just going home. The man was pleased at the sight of a friendly face, and said: "Come in and we will have a meeting." At 8 o'clock another man came up, and there was every prospect of a good attendance. At 8:10 two more men came up, and the enthusiasm began to increase; but it slackened when one-fifth of the audience went out after a cigar,—he soon came back, however. Great gloom was cast over the assembly at 8:30 by the announcement that Perry H. Smith had not returned from New York, and it was considered best to defer the reorganization of the Committee until it was ascertained whether he had brought back a bar'l or only a keg. The audience then dispersed.

THE NINTH WARD.

A meeting of the Hayes and Wheeler Club of the Ninth Ward was held last night in Globe Hall, on Desplaines street, between Washington and Madison.

The Chair announced that the object of the meeting was to hear the report of a committee appointed at a previous meeting to make arrangements for the equipment of the military company.

Maj. Wilson, for the Committee, reported that $200 had been pledged to buy torches and uniforms and such things as might be needed, and that there were fifty-seven men enrolled. The Committee had decided on "Haymakers" as an appropriate name for the organization.

The report was adopted, the Committee was continued, and empowered to hire a suitable room.

There was no action taken on the uniform question, that being left to the Committee already appointed.

Justice Salisbury having moved out of the ward, tendered his resignation as a member of the Club and as its representative in the Grand Council. The resignation was accepted and the election of his successor made the special order of business for a future meeting.

A great many names were added to the membership roll, among others those of Jacob Beidler and John M. Van Osdell, the Aldermen of the ward, besides those of many influential business men.

After no little amount of talk about the duty and powers of the Club in reference to the selection of a man to fill the place of Justice Salsbury, it was decided that the name of Maj. John Hoffmann be suggested to the Grand Council as that of the man whom it was desired should represent the ward.

Maj. Hoffmann said that he had come to the conclusion that the people wanted a new set of officers; therefore, he tendered his resignation.

The Chair tendered his resignation, and, upon motion, the office of Secretary was declared vacant.

A further and lengthy conversation took place on the election of officers, and it was finally decided to make that a special order for next Tuesday night. Adjourned.

GENERAL.

TAMMANY.

A VERY ORDINARY DEMONSTRATION LAST NIGHT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The anti-Tammany ratification of the St. Louis nominations last night was followed this evening by the Tammany ratification meeting in and about Tammany Hall. It was a spiritless affair, and neither in numbers or enthusiasm did it compare with Democratic mass-meetings in New York in previous campaigns. The stimulus of a confident expectation of success, which has been a potent source of enthusiasm in other years, was wanting. There were few prominent speakers, Gilbert C. Walker, of Virginia; Charles E. Houker, of Mississippi, and John K. Tarbox, of Massachusetts, being the principal ones. Many well-known Democrats were announced to speak, but most of them stayed away. None of the New York Congressmen appeared, though several were announced to speak.

THE AUDIENCE

inside the hall filled the seats of the gallery and three-fourths of the body of the house below. The crowd pushed forward into the aisles and filled these, but the rear of the hall behind the seats was not occupied at all. There were probably 2,000 persons inside the building and half as many about the stands erected in its front. Many young men were present. A vast majority of the crowd were evidently of the laboring classes. Few prominent professional men and merchants occupied the platform. No ladies were visible. Applause was not frequent during the delivery of the speeches. Men and names, rather than sentiments, seemed to awaken the most enthusiasm.

JOHN KELLY,

who called the meeting to order, received a most noisy and long-continued welcome. Charles A. Dana, who presided, was also received into Tammany camp with many demonstrations of approval. Ex-Gov. Walker, of Virginia, who is not a stranger to a New York audience, was heartily applauded—less, however, for what he said, than for the manner in which he said it. The passages in speeches which received the most applause were those denunciatory of the Administration, and especially of the members of the Cabinet of President Grant against whom charges have been made. This spirit of the audience was early developed during the delivery of

MR. DANA'S SPEECH,

which was wholly of a denunciatory style, and the speakers who followed were quick to catch it. Mr. Hancock, of Texas, and others, made complimentary allusions to Gov. Hayes. Mr. Hancock, in one place, alluded to the military leaders of the Rebellion as the ablest captains of the nineteenth century, and very nearly succeeded in surprising the audience into applause, but it was checked in a moment. On the whole, the audience was not quick, ready, and intelligent. A long list of Vice-Chairmen and Secretaries was read, but few of the names had more than a local significance, and many of the most prominent named were not present.

MISCELLANEOUS.

MR. WHEELER AND THE OHIO RIVER INTERESTS.

CINCINNATI, O., July 25.—W. A. Wheeler, the Republican candidate for Vice-President, in reply to a letter from William Ampt of this city, in regard to his action against the Ohio River interests while in Congress, writes as follows: "The whole extent and nature of the opposition on my part to the Ohio River interest has been grossly misrepresented. Gen. Garfield is now preparing an opening campaign speech, wherein the matter will be fully explained.

IOWA JUDICIAL NOMINATION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BURLINGTON, Ia., July 25.—The Democrats of this the First Judicial District, held a delegate convention here this afternoon and nominated J. W. Babb, of Henry County, for Circuit Judge. The election of his opponent, the Hon. John B. Drayer, of the same county, the present incumbent, is conceded by all parties.

INDIANA JUDGES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—It seems almost certain now that Buskirk, Downey, and Worden will be renominated by the Democracy as candidates for Judges of the Supreme Court. Judge Perkins, of this city, will probably be Pettit's successor from this district.

THE LOUISIANA DEMOCRACY.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—The Baton Rouge Convention met at 10 o'clock. The Credentials Committee not being ready to report, the Convention adjourned to 7 o'clock this evening.

The Convention met at 7 p. m. The Committee on Credentials was not ready to report, and the Convention adjourned until 10 a. m. to-morrow, when the Committee will report. Much dissatisfaction prevails among the anti-Wiltz contestants, who, it is understood, will be thrown out, this party having the upper hand on the Credentials Committee.

TILDEN AND THE GRAY-NUN ACT.

Milwaukee Sentinel.

During the session of 1875 the following act was quietly passed by the Democratic Legislature of New York:

An act to amend an act to incorporate the Sisterhood of Gray Nuns in the State of New York.

The said corporation is hereby authorized to grant diplomas and honorary testimonials in such form and under such regulations as its Board of Trustees may determine to any person who shall have or may hereafter be graduated at any seminary of learning of said corporation located within this State; and any such graduate to whom a diploma may be awarded may file such diploma, or a duplicate thereof, in the Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may thereupon in his discretion issue a certificate to the effect that such graduate is a qualified teacher of the common schools of this State.

Approved May 15, 1875. S. J. TILDEN.

It was months afterward before it became generally known that there was such a law upon the statute books. When the discovery was made, it naturally created considerable excitement. It will be seen that the effect of the act was to put the Catholic semidaries of the Gray Nun Sisterhood above all the other educational institutions of the State. Moreover, its tendency was to fill the common schools with Catholic teachers, since the Gray Nuns' seminaries were permitted to teach without attendance upon the normal schools, without any preparatory training, and without special examinations, thus making these seminaries the easiest route to positions in the public schools. It is not surprising that the New York *Evening Post* should have said: "There are so many objections to the act, without considering its sectarian character, that the next Legislature ought to repeal it at once. The feeling which has been manifested in regard to this matter is only another evidence of the determination of the people that the public schools shall not be interfered with in any way, in the interest of any religious sect." Now, Gov. Tilden not only signed this bill in a full knowledge of its true character, but it is said that he did it in return for an express promise of Catholic support. The last Legislature, being Republican, repealed it, and it is no longer a law; but it shows unmistakably what the tendency of the Democratic party is on this question, and how formidable a source of danger a trading demagogue like Tilden may be to our public-school system.

Ice-Water as a Destroyer.

New York Times.

The deadly effects of ice-water are particularly noticeable just at present. When an overheated man desires an attack of congestion of the brain, there is no plan which he could devise which would be better adapted to secure the end desired than that of drinking water of, or below, the temperature of 32°. Yet this is precisely what scores of so-called temperate men are continually doing. It is sufficiently irrational and dangerous for men to drink brandy and whisky in hot weather, but it is a question whether ardent spirits are really more immediately dangerous to health than are the ice-cold beverages which even the most earnest "teetotalers" pour into their astonished and indignant stomachs. Water is undoubtedly the most wholesome beverage which we can use, but there is a vast difference between water at a safe and natural temperature and the ice-water which alone satisfies the abnormal cravings of the American throat. Let us by all means drink water, but let us decline to endanger our health and degrade ourselves below the level of the beasts by drinking inordinate quantities of ice-water. There is not a single animal—except man—which ever dreams of contaminating wholesome water with ice. The ordinary water of the hydrant and the faucet satisfies the thirst of the wild elephant and the domestic cat. Poor fallen human nature, on the contrary, longs for ice, and gratifies its corrupt cravings at the cost of outraged stomachs and ruined teeth.

WASHINGTON.

The Battle of the Hards and Softs Likely to Come Off To-Day.

Scott Wike Finally Joins the Ignoble Army of Rag-Men.

Carpenter Commences His Speech in Defense of Belknap.

The House Adopts a Resolution to Withhold Cartridges from the Indians.

Kasson's Views on the Subject of Democratic Retrenchment.

The Stoppage of the Fast Mail Trains Furnishes a Convenient Text.

THE FINANCE FIGHT.

WIKE BOWS TO THE WILL OF HIS CONSTITUENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—All the inflation measures of Democrats have been carried over another day. The Banking and Currency Committee met and had a very sharp and bitter discussion, but, at the close, a motion to report the bill repealing the resumption clause, was lost by a tie vote. Goode, of Virginia, was absent. Gibson, of Louisiana, stood firm against repeal. Wike, of Illinois, went over to the Softs on a final vote, but Haymond, of Indiana, voted against reporting to-day, and this caused action to be postponed till Thursday by a tie vote. Bland, of Missouri, however, got up his Silver bill as unfinished business, for, although his Committee has lost its place in the morning hour, it is only for reporting new matter. This remains as unfinished business. A point of order was made that the bill would require an appropriation to carry it out, and that under the rule it should

GO TO THE COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE.

Had there been no partisan side to the bill this point would doubtless have been sustained, but it was of too much consequence to the Soft Democrats to keep this bill in hand to let a fine point of order stand in the way, and so, doubtless, in accord with the sentiment of the majority of the House, the Speaker overruled the point, and gave the bill a position in the morning hour till disposed of. The interest of the Democrats, after all, did not centre on this bill so much for what it is in itself, but they expect that the Speaker will rule that an amendment in the nature of an additional section repealing the resumption clause will be in order, and in that way the action of the House can be made to conform to the St. Louis platform by a majority vote.

The present struggle in the House against this plank of the platform is

TROUBLING MANY DEMOCRATIC MANAGERS

just now more than any other pending question. The call of the yeas and nays upon the question of sustaining the Speaker in his ruling that the bill should not go to the Committee of the Whole, consumed the morning hour, and so the Silver bill was thrown over till to-morrow. Holman, of Indiana, indicated what the intention is to-morrow, by sending up to be printed with the Silver bill a section repealing the resumption clause. The worst feature of this silver job has come to be understood here to-day, namely: that

THIS BILL WAS CONCOCTED IN NEW YORK

by a lot of speculators in gold, and that agents representing that combination have been here at work pressing the bill therewith. Attorneys of Bonanza and other mines are the active outside workers here. The indications are that there will be an obstinate fight over the bill and the proposed Holman amendment to-morrow. Though it will be easy to throw it over the morning hour by two calls of the yeas and nays, still its opponents are by no means certain that either the bill or amendment can be defeated in the House unless the day for final adjournment is soon fixed, when

IT MAY BE KILLED BY TALK.

As to the success of the Silver bill in the Senate, if it passes the House, it is very doubtful, for while the silver inflationists claim they have a majority of three there, a few Senators can talk it to death unless adjournment is long delayed. Protests against the passage of the Bland bill have been received to-day from all the commercial cities, and it is possible these may show in the vote to-morrow, provided any test is reached.

RUINOUS RETRENCHMENT.

VIZ: THE PET DEMOCRATIC THEORY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—In the House, Mr. Caulfield, of Illinois, by unanimous consent, presented the resolutions of the Board of Trade of Chicago protesting against the action of Congress which resulted in the withdrawal of the fast mail trains, and asking Congress to enact such supplementary action as will continue the fast trains for the benefit of the business of the country. Mr. Holman, of Indiana, said the resolutions of the Board of Trade were prepared under an evident misapprehension. He denied that the appropriations were not ample to permit full mail facilities. This House has made no change in the law in the slightest degree. The fast mail trains were never established by law. If the mails are stopped it will be the act of the railroad companies themselves. The attempt to stop the fast mails because they can't get the money they desired is simply an attempt on their part to levy blackmail. They have no excuse for the removal of the fast mails.

Mr. Kasson, of Iowa, said that when the Post-Office Appropriation bill was up he said that the figures then given by Mr. Holman

WOULD EMBARRASS THE MAIL FACILITIES AND POSTAL INTERESTS

of 15,000,000 of people. All the embarrassment indicated in the action of the Chicago Board of Trade was caused by an attempt to carry out a theory of economy. Reduction on a service like this necessarily caused embarrassment.

Mr. Holman said the gentleman need not defend the railroad companies.

Mr. Kasson disclaimed any purpose of defending the railroads. Holman only said that an idea to carry out a policy was

AFFECTING THE BUSINESS OF THE WHOLE WESTERN COUNTRY.

Mr. Holman inquired if it was not in the power of Congress to make a 10 per cent reduction for railroad transportation. Mr. Kasson replied that they should not embarrass the business of the country by a mere arbitrary rule. The fast mails were established when there was an adequate appropriation to pay them. The railroads have refused to carry the mails because you have refused them adequate compensation. Mr. Holman said that if the Congress recognized the right of the railroads to demand what they pleased for carrying the mails, then the country would be entirely at the mercy of these monopolies.

IMPEACHMENT.

THE CLOSING ARGUMENTS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The Senators have generally expected that the legal argument in the impeachment trial would be concluded to-day, but they are disappointed. Mr. Carpenter spoke for four long hours, only interrupted by a brief recess for lunch, and yet he only disposed of the facts and the evidence, leaving his legal argument for to-morrow. His remarks to-day were somewhat verbose, yet marked by his easy and energetic style, and he was at times quite eloquent. Should Mr. Carpenter not occupy over some two hours to-morrow, as he intimates, the Senators will insist upon hearing Mr. Manager Scott Lord conclude the case. Then on Thursday will come the Senatorial deliberations on the verdict. If these are in public they will occupy a week, but there is a strong disposition to have them secret, and to limit each Senator to ten minutes, which will make short work of it. If the Senators all vote, the indications are that Belknap will be found guilty, but he may escape the degradation of this verdict by the refusal to vote at all of some of those Senators who have declared by their votes that in their opinion the Senate has no jurisdiction.

CARPENTER'S ARGUMENT.

To the Western Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Consideration of the articles of impeachment was resumed, and Mr. Carpenter, by unanimous consent, was permitted to stand at the desk occupied by him when Senator, that he might be better heard by the Senate while delivering his argument for the defense.

Before Mr. Carpenter concluded his argument the Senate, sitting as a court, adjourned till to-morrow.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—The House Appropriations Committee has agreed to report a bill to aid in the construction of the Washington monument which is materially different from the bill as passed by the Senate. The House Committee will recommend the appropriation of $200,000 in four annual installments of $50,000 each. This will enable the structure to be completed in time to be dedicated in October, 1881, on the centennial anniversary of the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown. The Committee propose that the Monument Society shall deed to the Government its title to the monument, and the reservation on which is situated; that the Society shall be continued in association with the Government Commission in the construction of the monument in order to obtain the conditional subscription, amounting to about $75,000, which would be lost if the National Government should assume entire control of the work of completion. Mr. Foster, of Ohio, will report the bill to-morrow, and make a speech in favor of it.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE COMMISSIONERSHIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Congressman MacDougall was to-day formally offered the Commissionership of Internal Revenue. He has the matter under consideration, and will probably decline the office.

THE VENEZUELA SWINDLE.

Senor Manuel Muroz Y. Castro, the Venezuelan citizen residing in Brooklyn, was before the House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day, and testified in regard to alleged frauds of the Venezuelan Mixed Commission. He was in 1868 Charge d'Affaires from his Government to the United States, and laid before the State Department at Washington complaints formulated against the Mixed Commission. These were generally that, while some of the claims against Venezuela had some foundation, but were greatly exaggerated, others had no foundation whatever, and that Talmage, American Commissioner, by means of an umpire, in whose selection he was chiefly instrumental (Senor Juan N. Machado) had been in fraudulent collusion with William P. Murray (brother-in-law of the American Minister Stilwell), and reported Secretary of Legation in having these claims allowed. He gave it as his opinion and that of his Government that the aggregate of claims for which Venezuela was legitimately responsible could not have exceeded $300,000, while the awards aggregated over $1,200,000. He illustrated the general fraudulent character of these claims by that of Beales, Noble & Garrison, which was for damage by annulment of a contract for a steamboat line between New York and Laguayra. The contract was made by the revolutionary Government of Gen. Paez, which had never been recognized by the United States, and all of whose acts had been annulled on the restoration of the Constitutional Government, and yet, notwithstanding these facts and the additional fact that the grantees had taken no measures towards performing their share of the contract, they had presented a claim for $600,000. Castro, however, received little encouragement from the State Department which treated the remonstrance of his Government as unsustained by the evidence.

SECRETARY ROBESON

will appear before the Real Estate Pool Committee this afternoon. Ex-Sergeant-at-Arms Ordway, who has been here since Thursday last to satisfactorily explain what he has to say about his accounts, was informed this morning by Representative Glover, that if the House should adjourn next week, the Committee would not be able to take more testimony.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25.—Mr. Gordon introduced a bill to establish a competent and non-partisan revenue corps. Referred.

The House bill amending the Post-Office Appropriation bill of June 23, 1874, and Sec. 3,954 of the Revised Statutes in regard to straw bids, was passed.

Mr. Wright moved to take up the House bill for the payment of claims awarded by the Southern Claims Commission.

Pending discussion, Mr. Boutwell introduced a bill to amend Secs. 731 and 5,440 of the Revised Statutes in regard to conspiracy. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds gave notice that he would press a motion to refer the House bill in regard to the Pacific Railroads to the Committee on the Judiciary at the earliest opportunity.

Mr. Wright withdrew his motion to take up the Southern Claims bill at the request of Mr. Allison, who moved to take up the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, but before reaching a vote on the motion the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE.

Mr. Cox asked leave to offer a resolution, to be referred to the Committee on Rules, giving to any committee charged with an investigation into the conduct of any officer of the Government leave to report at any time.

Mr. Wilson objected.

A bill, reported last Thursday by Mr. Brand, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, to utilize the product of the gold and silver mines, came up for consideration, and the whole morning hour was consumed in the discussion of a point raised by Mr. Kasson that the bill must first be considered in the Committee of the Whole.

The Speaker overruled the point of order, and Mr. Kasson appealed, and a vote by tellers and yeas and nays was taken, the vote showing 158 yeas to 24 nays, and sustaining the decision; but, the morning hour having expired, the bill goes over till the next morning hour. This bill is the one originally introduced by Mr. Banks, allowing the issue of coin notes, to be paid by the several mints and assay offices for the net value of the gold and silver bullion therein deposited, such notes to be receivable for all dues to the United States, and to be a legal-tender for all debts, public and private.

On motion of Mr. Whitthorne, the Chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs, it was ordered, by unanimous consent, that the majority and minority reports of that Committee shall be presented to-morrow, and ordered printed, and that Friday next shall be assigned for their consideration, to the exclusion of all other business, six hours to be given to the debate, and to be equally divided.

Mr. Lawrence offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Public Lands to ascertain and report what legislation, if any, is necessary to secure to actual settlers the right to purchase, as under the pre-emption laws, at the price of $1.25 an acre, the lands granted to the Pacific Railroad Companies. Adopted.

The House then took up the Virginia contested election case, the resolutions of the Committee being that Goode, the sitting member, is not entitled to a seat, and that Platt, the contestant, is. The report of the minority takes the opposite view.

Before coming to any action on the resolution, the floor was yielded to Mr. Lamar, who rose to a personal explanation, and quoted from a communication in the Washington *Republican* charging him with having made speeches at Aberdeen and Scooba totally at variance with the speeches which he had made at Jackson. The communication stated that he had in those speeches spoken in a laudatory manner of the White-Line policy. He appealed to his colleague (Singleton), who had heard his speech at Scooba as to what was the tone of it.

Mr. Singleton bore testimony to the fact that the speech made by Mr. Lamar at Jackson was directly against what was termed the White-Line policy, and that there was nothing in it which tended to encourage ill-feeling between the races. The article, therefore, did him gross injustice.

Mr. Lamar went on to say that his speech at Aberdeen was also in favor of a co-operation of the races and against supremacy or subordination of any one race. He fortified his position on that point by telegrams and letters from W. W. Troop, Rueben Davis (formerly a Representative from Mississippi.) As to the allegation that he had in a speech made by him after his election to the Senate apologized for his eulogy on Charles Sumner, he denied that there was any truth in it. Never in the slightest instance nor in the least particular had he swerved from the sentiments which he had uttered in that speech. He called upon his Republican colleague (Wells) to speak as to the character of his speeches during the canvass.

Mr. Wells said that he had heard Lamar's speech at Holly Springs, in which speech he invoked the people to throw aside all prejudices of race, and to seize the Government jointly and administer it in the interest of public welfare.

Mr. Lamar, in conclusion, apologized to the House, and said he would not have brought the matter to their attention on his own account, and had only done so on account of the interests that were struck at through him.

Mr. Hale intimated that he shared somewhat in the geneal suspicion that the utterance of such sentiments as Mr. Lamar had proclaimed in the House was safer here than elsewhere, and he called his attention to the characterization of his Aberdeen speech by his friend, the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald*, as an eloquent Democratic speech, in which he had declared in manly and ringing tones that the contest involved the supremacy of the unconquered and unconquerable Saxon race.

Mr. Lamar explained the sense and connection in which he had used that phrase, and said that the editor of the Vicksburg *Herald* had entirely misunderstood his meaning. As to the gentleman's (Hale's) other suggestion, he said that there was nothing in their character or relations which justified that gentleman's interpretation in the matter. [Applause on the Democratic side.]

Discussion of the contested election case was then resumed, but not finished.

Mr. Caulfield presented resolutions from the Chicago Board of Trade, reciting that Congress, by reason of inadequate appropriations, had crippled the Post-Office Department, and urgently requesting Congress at once to so legislate as to provide for the continuance of the fast mails.

Mr. Holman denied that the discontinuance of the fast mails resulted from inadequate appropriations. There was simply a reduction of 10 per cent from the appropriations of 1873, and no person could deny but that that was a fair and reasonable reduction.

Mr. Kasson inquired why, if that were so, the railroads had resolved to discontinue the fast mails.

Mr. Holman—They withdraw them because they know they can get big cities to come here and ask for large appropriations.

After further discussion, the resolutions were referred to the Committee on Post-Offices and Post-Roads.

Mr. Hurlbut, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported back the resolution directing the Secretary of War not to issue the Northwestern Indians special patent cartridges, which are required for the arms used by them. Adopted.

The House adjourned, after which it was announced that a Democratic caucus would be held on Thursday evening next.

CRIME.

HORRIBLE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 25.—A Lamont (Mo.) special says: About 2 o'clock this morning a party of eight persons took a special train from Sedalia, and came here to visit the house of Albert Harris, who lives about 5 miles southwest of here. The party was hunting for Sam McKean, who is suspected with having participated in the late train-robbery at Otterville. The party arrived at the Harris residence about daylight, and surrounded it. One knocked at the front door, and, while talking to Mrs. Harris, another of the party, named Ames, who was in the rear of the house, accidentally discharged his gun. Six buckshot hit Mrs. Harris in the back, killing her instantly. Coroner Evans, of Sedalia, held an inquest in the afternoon, and a verdict of accidental shooting was rendered. The unfortunate lady was 36 years old, and leaves six small children.

JACKSON COUNTY MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CARBONDALE, Ill., July 25.—No clew has yet been obtained as to the whereabouts of Frank Stewart, the murderer of Listus Grissom, at Makanda, on Saturday night. The Sheriff of Jackson County has not yet been officially notified of the shooting. No post-mortem examination was held on Grissom's body, as there should have been, and no active steps taken by the law-abiding citizens of that vicinity toward securing Stewart's arrest. These facts tend to show that there is a screw loose somewhere. It is to be hoped that we will not allow such bloodstains to cover our county when our sister county, Williamson, has just rid herself of the curse. Stewart lives in Cass County, Mo., whence he has probably fled.

GUILTY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., July 25.—The trial of John Lawrence for parricide was concluded to-day in this city, after a trial of five days. The case came here on a change of venue from Holt County. More than fifty witnesses were examined, and the interest had grown intense. The jury were out about six hours and brought in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The prisoner presented a pitiable spectacle when the verdict was given. He was about 24 years of age, and murdered his father for his property on the 9th of January last. The trial has been the absorbing topic here for several days.

A BAD YOUTH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DANVILLE, Ill., July 25.—John C. Bryant, a young man clerking for D. Brinkley, at Armstrong, this county, was this morning arrested by Detective Thomas E. Halls for attempting to pass a forged check on the First National Bank of this city for $515, on the 29th of June last. Upon an examination of Bryant's trunk, after his arrest, a quantity of valuable goods, which his employer claimed had been stolen, was found in it. He was committed to the County Jail. His parents, who are very respectable people, reside at Perrysville, Ind.

CAUGHT IN THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., July 25.—Night-Officer Mansfield arrested a man last night in the act of forcing an entrance into Judd's flour and feed store. This morning the offender was brought before Justice Church to answer to the charge of burglary, and was held in $300, in default of which he was committed to jail. The prisoner gave his name as Daniel Mott; stated he was 22 years of age, and from Chicago. He had in his possession twenty plugs of tobacco, a razor, and $3 in money.

ESCAPED.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 25.—One of the prisoners, Thomas Cutler, alias Brown, confined at Lancaster, Wis., for the recent safe-robbery at Platteville, escaped from jail yesterday by crawling through the register of his room up the chimney and out into a room above, thence passing down the front stairs to the street. On his way he tried to liberate two of his confederates, but failed. He is now at large, and a reward of $200 is offered for his apprehension.

ARRESTS FOR BURGLARY

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

NILES, Mich., July 24.—Marshal Cross to day arrested three tramps on charge of breaking into and robbing G. S. Elliot's store, at South Bend, last night. The testimony against two of them is not thought sufficient to hold them, but the third will be taken back to-morrow for trial.

CRACKSMAN ARRESTED.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25.—George B. Graham, alias George Mason, a notorious Eastern cracksman, charged with burglarizing the First National Bank of Wellsboro, Tioga County, and similar offenses in Philadelphia, was arrested at the Monongahela House this evening, and held to await the action of Eastern authorities.

COUNTERFEIT BONDS.

NEW YORK, May 25.—Samuel Hoskins, a Liberty street lawyer, and Samuel Cobb, residing at the National Hotel, were arrested to-day for endeavoring to negotiate a number of counterfeit $100 bonds of the Water-Works of Erie, Pa.

INNOCENT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LEAVENWORTH, Kan., July 25.—Louis Earlwin, on trial for the brutal murder of the woman Anna Johnson on the Government reservation, was to-day acquitted. He is undoubtedly innocent.

RECAPTURE.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., July 25.—"Lon" Chambers, alias Thomas Johnson, alias Charles H. Jones, an escaped convict from Jeffersonville, was arrested in this city to-night by Marshal Brennock. Horse-stealing, seven years, was his illness.

OUTRAGING LITTLE GIRLS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 25.—Myron Sullivan, of Brighton, Livingston County, has been arrested and committed to jail on the charge of rape on three girls between the ages of 6 and 9 years.

ALLEGED WIFE MURDERER.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Patrick Teevan, of No. 274 Third street, Brooklyn, E. D., has been arrested, charged with causing, while drunk, the death of his wife.

OBITUARY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DUBUQUE, Ia., July 25.—M. M. Hayden, former Sheriff of this county, and Commander of Hayden's Battery, died here last night, aged 56 years.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—Lucius H. Pratt, an old citizen of Buffalo, died at his residence in the town of West Seneca last night. The deceased was a brother of P. P. Pratt, the head of the Pratt Iron Works, of this city.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LANSING, Mich., July 25.—Two pioneers have recently died at Eaton Rapids,—Mrs. M. Knapp, aged 83 years, and Mr. Green,—son of Capt. Green, of the Revolutionary War,—aged 82.

Cheap Quinine.

It is reported that the extensive cinchona plantations in British Sikhim have lately begun to furnish an efficient febrifuge, sold at a cheap rate. The resident manager of the plantation at Darjeeling writes to Dr. Hooker that they expect to collect about 90 tons of the dry bark during this season; that they are making it on the spot into a febrifuge, which is evidently quite as effectual as quinine. They are making from 40 to 50 pounds a week, and expect to increase the quantity, and hope to sell this at about 50 cents an ounce.

INDIANS.

Incidents of a Trip from Bismarck to the Front.

Personnel of the Field and Staff of the Twenty-Second Infantry.

Arrival of Another Courier from Gen. Crook's Command.

The Recent Successful Movement of Gen. Merritt Against the Cheyennes.

FORT BUFORD.

THE REINFORCEMENTS FOR TERRY—TRAITS OF SIOUX CHARACTER—THE OFFICERS OF THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY — BLACK-HILLS GOLD.

From Our Own Correspondent.

FORT BUFORD, Dakota, July 23.—The noble army of regulars and recruits to reinforce the beleaguered Terry are going forward at the rate of 40 miles a day. As there are yet some 400 miles to be tediously measured-off by the dull and monotonous chow-chow of Capt. Burleigh's stern-wheel steamer Carroll, it will be in the dog-days before we can raise this modern siege of Lucknow. However, I will try and make up a readable letter from incidents and reminiscences gathered en route to the front.

Illustrating the

GENEROUS AND NOBLE TRAITS OF CHARACTER

possessed by ye noble Sioux is this incident: John Dillon, a frontiersman, in anticipation of a rush of pilgrims to the Black Hills, early this spring made arrangements for establishing a line of stages from the Missouri River to Custer City. His first step was to visit the Sioux warriors at Standing-Rock Agency, and make a treaty of peace. This he accomplished by giving a grand pow-wow to three or four hundred young bucks, and at which fatted dogs, fire-water, and sugar were liberally supplied. The Sioux promised Dillon protection, and he put on his line. The first trip, however, these same feasted braves waylaid his stages, killed five of his drivers, ran off all his horses, and would have killed him only he got drunk just before the attack, and lost himself on the Mauvais Terres.

In corroboration of what I sent you as to Sitting Bull having been a convert to Father De Smet, is this

INCIDENT OF THE CUSTER MASSACRE:

Lieut.-Col. Keogh wore upon his person a Roman-Catholic emblem. After being killed, his body was stripped; but the sight of the emblem restrained his murderers from mutilating the corpse.

Three years ago I furnished THE TRIBUNE a readable letter made up from reminiscences given by Louie Agard, a French squaw-man, who has been many years on the Upper Missouri. To-day I heard a couple of good things in Louie's experience. When Father De Smet first came here as a missionary, he employed Louie as interpreter. In translating a prayer at one of the Mandan villages, Father De Smet used the word reverence. There being no such word in Louie's limited vocabulary, he turned to the Father and said: "Raverance! What the devil is that!" The prayer came to a sudden termination. On another occasion, Father De Smet endeavored to baptize the Indian children at Grand-River Agency, but could not get the consent of the parents. In his dilemma he appealed to Agard, who said: "I tell you what you do: Tell 'em there's a barrel of sugar on the island over there, an' every dam one of 'em git wet in half-hour!"

For several days I have been traveling with

THE TWENTY-SECOND INFANTRY,—

six companies,—and have in many ways renewed war experiences, and am more than ever firmly convinced that West Point must look to her laurels. Of the thirty-five officers assigned to the regiment, there are but five—including its commander, Gen. Stanley—who are graduates of West Point; the remainder having been appointed from civil life, bringing the indorsement of valorous service in the volunteer army during the Rebellion.

ELWELL S. OTIS,

the Lieutenant-Colonel, was made Captain in the One-Hundred-and-Fortieth New York in September, 1862, and breveted Brigadier-General in January, 1865, after three hard years of service at the front. Col. Otis is one of the finest military men I ever saw,—more like the late lamented Pap Thomas than any other man. Col. Otis is a strict disciplinarian, and yet is idolized by his officers and men,—the names of every enlisted man being as familiar to him as are those of his officers. There is no martinet about him; for, if necessary, he will work side by side with a private soldier in throwing up a breastwork, or shingling a roof to shelter his sick. He carries honorable scars, and a modest, unassuming demeanor.

THE CAPTAINS

are Charles J. Dickey, who served as Major in the Pennsylvania Volunteers; Francis Clarke, born in Ireland,—served fifteen years as an enlisted man and non-commissioned officer in the Regulars,—was commissioned Second Lieutenant in the Thirteenth Regulars May, 1861,—made a Captain in 1863, and breveted Major in 1864; Charles W. Miner, Captain of the Twenty-second Ohio; DeWitt C. Poole, who was a Lieutenant of the First Wisconsin Volunteers, and Lieutenant-Colonel in the Veteran Reserve Corps; Matt Hooton, Brevet-Major in the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps; and Archibald H. Goodloe, appointed to West Point from Kentucky.

THE LIEUTENANTS.

Lieut. William Conway was a Captain in the Seventy-fourth New York; Lieut. William Campbell came from Pennsylvania; Lieut. Ben C. Lockwood, from Kentucky; Lieuts. O. M. Smith and J. E. Macklin, from Indiana; Lieut. Kell, from Ohio: and Lieuts. Casey and Dyckman, from West Point,—the former appointed from California, and the latter from New York.

A better roster of officers was never made up. They have all, with two exceptions, seen active service in the South and here in the West. This regiment was on duty up here for eight years, and, if the Indian war will only last till it gets to the front, it will make short work of Sitting Bull and his braves.

THE BLACK HILLS.

The steamer Carroll last week brought 143 Montana miners to Bismarck, en route to the Black Hills. Another expedition, of 200 men, left Bismarck on the 15th. The immigration to the new district is immense, and, so far, very satisfactory returns in gold-dust have been made. Capt. Harmon, Post-Trader at Fort Lincoln, sent out a supply-train in May, and received in pay 85 ounces of dust, taken from Whitewood and Deadwood Creeks. Just before leaving Lincoln, he received his assay-certificate from the Philadelphia Mint. It showed: Dakota grains, 84.0803; fineness, 878¼; gold value, $1,452.82; value of silver, $10; tare, $3.68; net value, $1,458.96,—equivalent to $20 per ounce in currency. This assay is official, and attests the quality of the Black-Hills gold, though its quantity is still an unsolved problem. The lowest estimate places the number of men in the Black Hills at 7,000. PHOCION.

ARMY NEWS.

FROM CROOK.

CHICAGO, July 25.—The following dispatch was received at Lieut.-Gen. Sheridan's headquarters this morning:

HEADQUARTERS BIG HORN AND YELLOWSTONE EXPEDITION, CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, Wy., July 16, via FORT FETTERMAN, Wy., July 22.—*To Gen. Sheridan, Chicago:* I forgot to say, when I dispatched my last courier, that I had sent out Lieut. Sibley, on the 6th, with a small detachment of the Second Cavalry, to escort my guide, Frank Gruard, in making a reconnoissance. When the party came, on the 7th, to a point near where the Little Big Horn debouched from the mountains, they encountered the Sioux in strong force, and saw enough to convince them that the main village of the hostiles is not far from that point. They succeeded in making their escape only after abandoning their animals and marching across the rugged foot-hills of the Big Horn Mountains. The men were nearly exhausted when they reached the camp. Lieut. Sibley and Frank Gruard the guides, are entitled to great credit for the manner in which they carried out my instructions, and the coolness and judgment displayed in saving the detachment when surrounded by a largely superior force of the enemy. Mr. Finerty, Mr. Burrier, and Jim Traynor accompanied Lieut. Sibley as volunteers, and behaved well. (Signed)

GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier-General.

TROOPS ORDERED FORWARD

PROVIDENCE, R. I., July 25.—Orders have been received at Fort Adams, headquarters of the First Artillery, to dispatch four companies west forthwith.

GEN. MERRITT.

HIS CHARGE ON THE CHEYENNES.

Dispatch to New York Herald.

FORT LARAMIE, July 22.—At noon on Saturday, the 15th inst., the Fifth Cavalry, under Gen. Merritt, were bivouacked on Rawhide Creek, 18 miles from Fort Laramie, to which point they were ordered in from the Cheyenne River, 100 miles to the north, en route to join Crook. A courier suddenly appeared from the Agency with dispatches stating that 800 Cheyennes were making preparations to leave at once for the northwest to join Sitting Bull; that he was to throw himself across their line of march in time to intercept them. Merritt had to make 80 miles before they could make 30, but off he went, and Sunday night found him with seven companies hiding under the bluffs on War Bonnet or Hat Creek square, up their front.

THE INDIANS APPEAR.

At daybreak Monday morning Lieut. King, commanding the outposts to the southeast, sent in word that the war parties were coming over the ridge from the direction of the reservation. Joining him at the advanced post, Gen. Merritt found the report correct. The command noiselessly mounted and was massed under the bluffs, a quarter of a mile to the rear, out of sight of the Indians. At the same time the wagon-train was some 6 miles off to the southwest, slowly approaching, and the Indians were closely watching it, but keeping concealed from the view of its guard. The two companies of infantry with it were riding in the wagons. At 6 o'clock the Indians were swarming all along the ridge to the southeast, some 3 miles away. Suddenly a party of eight or ten warriors came dashing down a ravine which led directly under the hill where Lieut. King, with his six men, were watching.

WAITING FOR SCALPS.

The object was as suddenly apparent. Two horsemen, unconscious of the proximity of the foe, had ventured out ahead of the train and were making rapidly for the creek. They were couriers with dispatches to the command. The Indians, utterly ignorant of the rapid move of the Fifth, were simply bent on jumping on the couriers and getting their scalps. "Buffalo Bill," chief of the scouts, lay on the hill with King, and instantly sprang to his horse down off the hill.

"All of you keep out of sight," said the General. "Mount now, and when the word is given, off with you."

Then, turning to the officer of the picket, he said:

"Watch them, King. Give the word when you are ready."

Crouching behind the little butte, Bill and his party of two scouts and six soldiers were breathlessly waiting; half way up was the General with his staff. The Lieutenant lay at the crest watching the rapidly-advancing foe. Down they came nearer and nearer, the sun flashing from their brilliantly-painted bodies and their polished ornaments. Then, just as they are dashing by the front of the hill, King shouts:

"Now, lads, in with you."

With a rush and yell the troopers are hurled upon the Indians' flank, not 50 yards away.

THE FIRST REDSKIN SHOT.

Gen. Merritt springs up to see the attack just as a tall Indian reeled in his saddle, shot by Corporal Wilkinson, of K Company. An answering bullet whistled by the General's head, when King—still on the watch—sung out,

"Here they come by the dozens."

The reserve Indians came swarming down from the ridge to the rescue. Company K was instantly ordered to the front. But before it appeared from behind the bluff the Indians, emboldened by the rush of their friends to the rescue, turned savagely on Buffalo Bill and the little party at the outpost.

CODY KILLS YELLOW HAND.

The latter sprang from their horses and met the daring charge with a volley. Yellow Hand, a young Cheyenne brave, came foremost, singling Bill as a foeman worthy of his steel. Cody coolly knelt, and, taking deliberate aim, sent his bullet through the chief's leg and into his horse's head. Down went the two, and, before his friends could reach him, a second shot from Bill's rifle laid the redskin low.

A GRAND SURPRISE.

On came the others, bent on annihilating the little band that opposed them, when, to their amazement, a long blue line popped up in their front, and K Company, with Col. Mason at its head, dashed at them. Leaving their dead, the Cheyennes scattered back, helter skelter, to the ridge, but their fire was wild and their stand a short one. Company after company debouched from behind the bluff, and, utterly disheartened, the Indians rushed for the reservation, leaving behind all their provisions. Gen. Merritt pursued them till night, when the whole command went into camp at the Agency.

THE INDIAN LOSSES.

The Indians left their dead, and admit having more wounded. They also lost six ponies. Their friends at Red Cloud say they never dreamed the Fifth Cavalry could get there in time to head them off.

The regiment sustained no loss. It arrived at Laramie yesterday, and leaves for Crook's camp to-morrow.

FLANNELS AGAIN.

A Sale of $750,000 Worth Yesterday in New York—Buyers Just Waking Up, and Prices Rising—More Sales Coming.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—The auction-rooms of Townsend, Montant & Co., at Nos. 79 and 81 Leonard street, were crowded to-day with representatives of the large dry-goods houses of the country attending the trade sale of 10,000 packages of flannels, blankets, tweeds, meltons, and cotton goods, the production of well-known mills. Many small dealers were also present. The sale was made by order of Parker, Wilder & Co. Bidding was active, and it was generally stated that the prices obtained were from 5 to 10 per cent in advance of those reported at the last week's sales. The sale was characterized by an excess of buyers for the lots of goods disposed of, and by loud whistling and screeching when certain lines of goods were knocked down at very low figures. The following were among prices obtained: Monadock 10x4 brown sheetings, 15⅜c per yard; bleached, 19c; Clark's Mills, indigo blue denims, 12¼c; brown Denims, 11⅝c; E. W. W. 23-inch scarlet flannels, 15c; H. S. scarlet flannels, 16½c; E. W. W. No. 1. 3x4 flannels, 22½c; same, 7x8, flannels, 27½c; Belvidere, Diamond E, scarlet flannels, 3x4, 21c; Talbot R. S., 3x4, plain scarlet flannels, 22½c; same, orange, 21½c; aniline blue, 22⅞c; Talbot, 7x8, scarlet plain flannel, 26⅞c; Talbot extra, 3x4, plain scarlet flannels, 30c; Talbot extra, 7x8, plain scarlet flannels, 34c; Talbot extra, 4x4, plain scarlet flannels, 42½c; extra fine silk embroidered, 6x4, table covers, $1.00@1.07½; Belivedere double printed, 6x4, table covers, 62½c; Cocheco B blue mixed sack flannels, 23c; Cocheco H, 23½c and 24c; white domestics, 15½c and 18½c; Pekin cloth, 17@25c; white flannels, 17@32½c; blue mixed twilled flannels, 20@25c; Cocheco A, extra, 30c; Sterling scarlet twilled flannels, 20⅝c. Among the prominent buyers present were representatives of the largest houses of this city; Field, Leiter & Co., J. V. Farwell & Co., and Stettauer Bros. & Co., of Chicago; D. W. Bell, Samuel C. Davis & Co., and Chase & Cabot, of St. Louis; J. T. Tompkins and Banburger, Bloom & Co., of Louisville; J. Shillito & Co., of Cincinnati. The total amount of sales was stated to be $750,000. The sale will be continued to-morrow.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A new cotton-mill on a very large scale is about being started at Valley Field at the head of the Beauharnois Canal, under favorable auspices. Protectionist mourners, who are loudly bewailing the ruin of Canadian manufactures, should feel cheerful.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

TORONTO, July 25.—The flax crop throughout Ontario promises to surpass, if possible, the yield of any previous year. Harvesting will commence in ten days.

Official returns show that in 1875 the Dominion of Canada imported agricultural products to the value of $15,432,231, and exported agricultural products to the value of $223,323,005. Indian corn was the only cereal of which the imports exceeded the exports.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

HAMILTON, July 25.—Arrangements are being made for the proposed visit to Canada of the foreign Commissioners of the Centennial Exposition. The Commission embraces representatives from all countries on the face of the habitable globe.

THE NATIONAL SHOW.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 25.—The weather continues cool and comfortable, and to-day is bright, breezy, and thoroughly pleasant.

At the Exposition grounds, in order to reduce the expenses, some thirty men have been discharged. Of these, there were three Inspectors, nine money-gatekeepers, nine at the exhibitors' gate, eight at the wagon-gates, and four return pass and check men; and of 106 turnstiles around the inclosure up to date, forty-six have been closed.

The falling-off in the attendance at the Exhibition has caused the reduction of the force. The number of visitors fell off materially during the heated term, and has not increased with the return of pleasant weather.

It is officially announced this morning that the teachers of schools can visit the grounds and buildings, with their pupils, at 25 cents each, provided that the Department of Admissions is notified a couple of days in advance of their visit. This change, or rather reduction, is made to allow the school-children to visit the Exhibition during the summer vacation.

GEN. TUTTLE.

Stirring Speech from a Prominent Iowan.

Why He Left the Democratic Party.

He Couldn't Stand the Rebel Sentiment that Controls It,

And Intends to Vote as He Fought, for the Cause of the Union.

A Scathing Reply to the Abuse Heaped Upon Him by His Late Political Associates.

Gen. James M. Tuttle delivered a rousing speech before the Hayes and Wheeler Club, at DesMoines, on the 20th inst. The General has heretofore occupied a very prominent position among the Democracy,—having been a Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, as well as a Democratic candidate for Member of Congress. For years he has struggled to secure the existence of Union sentiment in that party, but has finally given up the effort in disgust,—Secessionism having obtained complete control in its councils,—and has given his adhesion to the party of all true patriots,—the party which preserved the Union against the assaults of Rebels in arms,—the party which has carried out the sacred principles that triumphed in the bloody contest of 1861-'65,—the party whose continuance in power is essential to the existence of the nation,—the party of the Republic,—the Republican party. Gen. Tuttle's speech is of so able a character,—is such a truthfully-scathing commentary upon the performances of the so-called Democracy,—that we give it below in full, knowing that it will meet with the hearty indorsement of every man who is a lover of his country,—every man who is a friend of Justice and the Right:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Hayes and Wheeler Club: When I concluded to change my party I thought that I might be allowed to do it quietly. It was a private act, and required no public announcement, and there was no one to whom I was obligated to account for such an action. But, as my course has been so assailed, and I have been called so severely to account, I may as well embrace this opportunity to tell both my Democratic and my Republican friends why I have left the old Democracy, and why I am here to-night. The act of my change was a private one, but my reasons for so doing were public ones, and they may be told, and shall be. [Cheers.] I am no speaker, and make no pretensions of being. But I can talk to you as neighbors. I have been considered doubtful by many Democrats for nearly two years. [Laughter.] Indeed I never have been a Democrat if the issues on which they are fighting this year are the principles of the party. [Great applause.] But nearly two years ago the course of duty was developed much more plainly than it ever had been before. What I had seen before that was wrong, I had continued to hope, would be found to be mistakes that would be mended.

REBEL DEMOCRATS.

Nearly two years ago I was in St. Louis. Now there is nothing peculiar in simply having been at St. Louis. But I was there also in 1861. [Cheers.] That was just after the first battle of Bull Run, and St. Louis was thoroughly, wildly, insanely Rebel. It was worth a man's life then almost to be seen in the Union uniform. A Union officer about the hotels, where congregated the noisiest Secession elements, was hooted at, and derided, and told, with sneers, "Yes, you'll go South, and you will come back, as the Union soldiers have just come back from Bull Run, with your tails tucked." But as I remember it, none of our troops from Iowa ever came back in that shape. [Laughter and applause.] That was the feeling in St. Louis in 1861; and this feeling I found there again, in the same spirit and in the same places, re-expressed by the very same men, when I was there in 1874. It was then I heard the news that the Democrats had elected a majority of the National House; and these same fellows who swarmed about the hotels, talking treason, and deriding Union soldiers, in 1861, were exultant and delirious with joy this last time. I remarked to a gentleman, who had been a comrade with me in the War, "This looks like the same set of fellows who were spouting treason here at the beginning of the War. What is it that is exciting them so, and what ails them?" We asked a squad of them what it was that "made them feel so good?" I heard one of them say, "We have got them this time. We can beat them this time." We asked who they meant by "them." They replied, "We'll elect the next President, and then we've got them. Then we'll get pay for all property destroyed in the War, and then we'll get pay for all our lost slaves. We have the House overwhelmingly now, and in 1876, the Centennial year, we can get the Senate and a Democratic President. Then we can appoint our Committees to suit ourselves, and choose our own Southern Claims Committee or Southern Claims Court, and make good our losses by the War." They meant that they would get pay for all the property destroyed by the Union Army, and pay for all their emancipated slaves.

THE EX-REBEL PROGRAMME.

Said one, "Give us possession of the Government, and the North will be the Rebels next time." This was the talk, and the talk in earnest—as was the talk of the same men in 1861. They mean it. They talked it over coolly and seriously. Said they had already a united South, which would be nearly enough, and that their Democratic allies in the North dare not deny them the little more, the few more voters, that they would need. This is their idea to-day,—to gain by legislation, by means of diplomacy and trickery, what they failed to gain by means of force. I believe it; I know it. All their expressions suggest it, and all their actions prove it. What else do they mean? Why is it that the State of Missouri has issued to every former owner of slaves in that State a certificate for $1,000 for every slave, payable when the General Government will pay it? This very thing, the total amount of the value of their emancipated slaves, is now estimated as a part of the State debt in Missouri! I used to think that this was a Republican falsehood, the certificate matter. But it is an actual fact, and these certificates, and all certificates or showings of losses sustained throughout the State, are being saved up as carefully as money against the day when the Democracy, and the Rebel element ruling it in the National Government, shall have attained to power. If Missouri will do this thing, and hold out this promise to pay for all emancipated slaves, why will not all the Southern, all worse Rebel States, do it; and will not they do it?

THE CONFEDERATE HOUSE.

When these things came to my knowledge, I could not do less than halt for further developments, watching suspiciously every movement made thereafter which I could see had a tendency toward drawing the Democracy North and South nearer together,—a union which I could see would inevitably put the old Rebel element at the head of, and virtually in control of, the party. [Applause.] Events have culminated rapidly since then, and I had not long to wait to see the whole programme. The Democratic House soon gave me light enough. [Cheers.]

For some time I have been ready to answer the question: "Have you left the Democratic party?" I have. [Great applause.] And I am often asked now: "Is it so? Will you vote for Hayes and Wheeler?" It is so; and I will work for them as well as vote for them. [Renewed applause.] My Democratic friends ask me for my reasons. There are plenty of them, and all of them cannot be told in these few remarks. And it is not necessary to tell all. First, let me say that my abandonment of Democracy was not caused, as has been charged by the press of that party, because of the Currency or Tariff question. I have no objection to those planks in the St. Louis platform. But my reasons are as I have already indicated, and will now state further.

The Democrats who press me for my reasons may know them. On the road the other day I met an old Democratic friend,—one of the Van Buren County Democrats whom Dave Sheward, in his screed in the paper the other day, said never had any faith in my Democracy after I went into the War. [Applause.] Quite excitedly he wanted to know if it was true, the report that I had really left the Democratic party. I answered, "It is a fact." He asked the reasons for it. I told him they were quite plenty and sufficient, and, as we had plenty of time, I would tell him some of them. Something of what I have already stated here was first said, and then I said that the first thing I didn't like in the Democratic House was the appointment of Fitz Hugh, the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Confederate Congress, as the Doorkeeper of the House, and the displacement of Union soldiers—many of them crippled in the War—with the ex-members of the Rebel army. [Great applause.] He wanted to know if they didn't have a right to do this. I answered that they had, but that I also had the right to disapprove and denounce it. Another thing I didn't like was Ben Hill's Rebel speech and its bold utterance of treason, and I didn't like the Rebel yell in response to it all over the South, for I had heard that yell before, and knew what it meant. [Great cheers.] They tell me—the Democrats—that I am "scared of Ben Hill." I don't think I am; I don't think I was "scared of" any of the Hills when I met them in the South; I do not remember that I was. [Great cheering.] Then I told my friend how, worse than all of the many bad and unblushing acts of the Democratic House, I esteemed as infamous the act of appointing to the Clerkship of the leading Committee of the House the man Hambleton, who named his son John Wilkes Booth, after the assassin of President Lincoln. [Immense cheering.] This outrageous act, in truckling to the Rebel element, the Northern Democrats dare not disown; and, for all I know, this man is still the Clerk of that Committee. The little child, so dishonored by its name and the significance of it, had the good sense, thank God, to die. [Applause.]

BEN HILL'S SPEECH.

That speech of Ben Hill's, and the record that the Democratic party has made in regard to it, would have been enough of itself to send any man who cares for his country out of all fellowship with it, and the party in whose name, and by one of whose leading members, it was made. Hill, in that speech, defended Andersonville and the atrocious treatment of Union prisoners in the Southern prison-hells. Could I indorse that, and still remember my own comrades who suffered in them more than death and hell? Can any party succeed which even tacitly indorses sentiments like these? Hill also said, in that speech, "We went out of the Union hugging the Constitution, and we came back into the Union hugging it." What a hug! [Great laughter.] That was what they went out for,—not to be Rebels, but to "hug the Constitution" of the Union they were trying so hard to destroy. I have seen them when they were doing this "hugging." [Applause and laughter.] I remember one morning in April, 1862,—the first day of the battle of Shiloh,—as the Rebel troops came bearing down upon us, that I ascended an elevation to watch them through a field-glass as they came. It was a grand sight as they came in three columns with their muskets at "right-shoulder-shift,"—that form in which an army looks its grandest, and by which it always appears to have three times its actual strength. There was a blaze and shine of glory on those advancing columns, that I took to be the lustre and shine of bayonets in the sun. But I judge now, since Hill's speech, that it was not bayonets they were bearing, but Constitutions that they were carrying along and hugging. [Vociferous cheering.] I saw them doing a good deal of this hugging, these Rebels who were not Rebels, but simply "Constitution-huggers." [Renewed cheering.] The boys who are here before me, who were with me at Donelson, saw some of it there. [Laughter, and cries by soldiers, "That's so." "We saw them at it in a good many battles."] What patriots they were, doing so much for "the Constitution of our common country!"

DEMOCRATIC BITTERNESS.

One thing I have now come to, which is painful to speak about, as it is largely a private matter. So far from being allowed to leave the Democracy in peace, as I had hoped and expected, with no noise about it, you have seen, many of you here, what has been said and charged against me in the Democratic press. But what you have seen is nothing. In the last ten days I have received scores of letters, the most of them anonymous, abusing me without stint, and charging me with all sorts of crimes. These things, which would annoy any man who had feeling, have simply confirmed me in my estimate of many members of the party I have left, and have simply intensified my conviction that my course was, and is, right. I can see by these an explanation of one thing that puzzled me in the career of my old comrade-in-arms, Gen. John A. Logan. Logan and I were together a great deal in the fore part of the War, and we talked things over as fellow-Democrats, and in every respect nearly we agreed. After the close of the War we met again. When I had parted from him he was a Democrat; then he was a Republican, and bitterly anti-Democratic. I said to him, "I can understand your course in changing parties, and I cannot blame you very much. But what I cannot understand is, what makes you so terribly bitter against the Democrats." He replied, "You never will fully understand it till you yourself leave the Democratic party, which day will surely come, but then you will see it plainly enough. You will get all sorts of anonymous, villainous, cowardly letters, charging you with all sorts of crimes, and heaping upon you all sorts of vile abuse."

THE REBEL ABUSE OF THE GENERAL.

I know the public charges made against Logan, and know personally what atrocious lies many of them were, and I could not conceive that partisan malignity could go any farther than it went in the coinage of them. But now I do see. These letters I have received charge me with being a robber, an incendiary, and a murderer! These charges they make to describe my career and record as a soldier. Can I be blamed, then, in view of such abuse as this, for departing from my resolved purpose of privacy, and publicly hurling back upon their authors all such accusations? Whenever you find one of these men charging me with these things, scratch his skin and you will find a Rebel. [Tremendous applause.]

Let me refer to some of these charges briefly: They say I stole cotton, and made money by it. It's a lie. [Applause.] I say it with that word because that is the word. [Great applause.] I captured but two lots of Confederate cotton, as it was called,—cotton belonging to the Rebel Government. I turned it over, and took duplicate receipts for it,—one of which I sent to the Secretary of the Treasury, where it now is, and the other I kept, and now have it. I never made a cent in cotton, and never tried to do it. I make short work of these charges, because that is all there is of it.

They say I speculated in gold while at the head of my command. It is a fact. [Laughter.] The Wall-street brokers were running up the price of gold, speculating on the fast-increasing perils of the Republic, saying that Vicksburg could not be taken, and that therefore the Rebellion would be victorious. They did not scruple thus to speculate, even if it was destroying the credit of the Government and helping the Confederates. Wall-street and the Rebels were together then,—as they are now [immense applause],—and they bet against us. That was all there was of it. We knew we could take Vicksburg, and knew when it would be taken before Wall-street did. We knew the Mississippi would go down, so we could land on the Rebel side (we had already landed on the other side); and knew that, when we did land on their side, there would be trouble. So, in April, we organized together a number of our officers, and formed a club [laughter]. All drew our pay, and got all the money we could. I put in this all my money, and everything that I had and borrowed every dollar that I could.

We all put in this money, our pay as soldiers, and made a purse of it, and sent a man to Wall street to sell gold short at seller's option on ninety days, and put up our money as margins. It was simply a bet on our part that we could take Vicksburg, and that we would do it, and a bet on Wall-street's part that we couldn't and wouldn't. We staked our lives, too, on top of the bet. We did take Vicksburg. [Great cheering, frequently repeated.] The river went down, and we went in. [Renewed cheers.] We won our bet, and Wall street lost. [Laughter.] We made money, *I* made money,—lots of it, and I am glad of it. It served a good purpose to the Union, too, as well as to our pockets. It was not known the day our gold was sold whose it was. But the next morning it was announced in the New York press that it was the money of the Union officers before Vicksburg,—their bet, virtually, that they would take Vicksburg. In twenty-four hours gold went down 15 cents. [Cheers.] Some of the noble men who fell in the capture of Vicksburg were in "the club," and their families to-day are saved from poverty by the profit of this soldiers' bet with Wall street. [Subdued applause.] You may call it a bet, and morally wrong, if you choose. I am willing to accept the responsibility of it as it is. [Applause.] So I did speculate in gold while I was actually at the head of my division, and that one charge is true. [Laughter.]

THE BURNING OF RICH REBELS' HOUSES.

Another charge is that I am a house-burner. The news that I have left the Democratic party seems to have got away down in the old Rebel country, and some one down on the Lower Mississippi writes to a St. Louis paper, wondering if I am "the Gen. Tuttle whose troops, on the march from Milliken's Bend to Grand Gulf, burned so many fine houses on Lake St. Joseph, among them the finest residence in all the Southern country, that of Col. Bowie, the inventor of the famous Bowie knife." I am the man [much laughter and applause], the same Gen. Tuttle who with his boys went along there. Nearly all the houses were burned before my command came up. The Bowie mansion was not. I was in it. It was the grandest house I ever saw or read about. The house and furniture are said to have cost $500,000. The upholstering was grand beyond all description. I found a number of Union soldiers in the house, belonging to Steele's division, which was just ahead of mine. They were lounging around in their muddy boots, enjoying the luxuries. I sent them on to their command, and passed on with the head of my division. My command was probably 5 miles long, along the road. After about half of the division had passed, and I was about 2 or 3 miles away, I looked back, attracted by an immense blaze, and the Bowie house was gone.

I suppose it was burned by some of my boys. I do not doubt it. Some of my soldiers—of Iowa regiments, too—were just out of a Rebel prison, with all its tortures fresh in their minds; and this was their first march. They remembered well, and they probably know something about it. Our orders were all against burning the houses. I suppose we could have prevented their burning, too, if we had made it a specialty. [Laughter.] But we had another specialty on hand just then. [Renewed laughter.] This is my record as a house-burner.

THE STEALING-WOOD CHARGE.

They charge me, too, with stealing wood, and name the amount—twenty cords. The amount is right. [Great laughter.] I got the wood. [Renewed laughter.] Philo, there [pointing to Mr. Case, the drummer of the martial band present, sitting at one side, and who was drummer of Company D, of the Second Iowa], knows about that. Mr. Moore, sitting there [pointing to Mr. W. S. Moore, of the Second], knows about it, too, and was there. Both of you helped load the wood; helped me steal it. [Mr. Case—"That's so, General. The Second Iowa can swear to that."] The circumstances were these:

I was ordered to take my regiment, and proceed to Paducah, and join a fleet going up the Tennessee River to take Fort Henry. At Cairo I learned that Fort Henry was taken. My orders were changed to proceed to Smithland, and join the fleet going up the Cumberland River to Fort Donelson. The officers of the steamboat that I was on with my regiment were bitter Rebels, and sought every opportunity to delay us, so that we couldn't reach there in time. When we arrived at Smithland the fleet had been gone six hours. The Captain of the boat said he had no Cumberland-River pilot, and couldn't go up that river. I forced him to go at the point of the bayonet, and placed a file of soldiers in front of the pilot-house, with orders not to allow the Captain and Pilot to live a minute if any accident happened to the boat. [Cheers.] Capt. Mills, of Des Moines, afterwards Colonel, was officer of the day, and had charge of the squad; and all who knew that noble man and heroic soldier know that he would have performed his duty. But we had not been going long till one of my soldiers, who was an old steamboatman, told me that the Captain was "playing it on me;" that there wasn't half a cord of wood on the boat altogether; and that the purpose was to run out of wood at some point beyond the reach of fuel, and so prevent our getting to Fort Donelson.

I began to watch for wood. [Laughter.] Soon I saw some—this same twenty cords. I ordered the Captain to land the boat for the wood. He protested that he didn't need it; that he had plenty of it. I told him he could pull ashore or pull hemp. [Laughter.] He landed the boat. [Cheers.] A fussy old Rebel was on the spot, the owner of the wood. The Captain asked him if he would sell it—with a Rebel wink. The owner, of course, said no. I said we would take it without making a bargain. He said we couldn't take it. I replied perhaps we couldn't, but we would try. [Laughter.] We tried, and every man in the regiment, officers and all, were soon loading wood, and it was on the boat speedily. Yes, every soldier in the lot helped me to do that stealing. [Laughter.] The owner wanted to know, as we were leaving, who was going to pay him for the wood. I told him that I didn't know, and that all I knew was, that we were bound for Fort Donelson, and no Rebels were going to stop us on the trip if we could help it. That is the story of the wood. [Cheers.] I don't know exactly how much I stole. I didn't ask the price, and didn't pay for it. This is the robber that I was there. But we did get to Fort Donelson, and some of you have heard of the fun that the Second Iowa had there with that lot of Ben Hill's "Constitution-huggers."

THE SECOND IOWA'S FIRST REBEL FLAG.

They say I am a murderer! Well, I'll tell you about that. Some anonymous coward has sent me an extract from a paper in Missouri,—name of the paper not given, but the piece cut out,—charging me with having murdered a man in Stewart, Mo., and with shooting men after they had surrendered. As to the first: That was an incident of our trip as we first went to the front. The town was on the Hannibal & St. Jo Road. The Second Iowa was the first Union regiment that made the trip along the whole length of that line. Others had gone part of the way, but the Second made the whole trip, and were the first Union troops that the Rebels down there had seen. As we came to this little town, a Rebel flag was streaming from a pole in a door-yard. It was the first rag of the Confederacy my boys had seen, and they said it must come down. [Cheers.] I anticipated no trouble, but, after the boys went up there, I heard some shots, and then I went up. A young Rebel had heard of our coming to the town, and had raised the flag as a defiance and a menace, and said it should float if he had to protect it with his life. He got a chance. He said, with his revolver drawn, as the boys came up, that the first man who laid hands on that flag he would shoot dead. The boys proceeded to take the thing down,—and he got killed. How he was killed, I don't know exactly. Philo, there [pointing to Mr. Case again, sitting near by, holding the same old drum that he drummed through the War], can tell you more about that than I can.

[Mr. Case—"The fellow said he would shoot the first man who dared even to touch the flag or staff, and the boys went for it. He tried to shoot, snapping his revolver twice. He didn't get a chance to snap it again. His flag came down and so did he." (Cheers.)]

The General—Well that's the story of it. I didn't see that part of it. I saw the flag after it was down, though, and saw the foolish young Rebel lying there dead. That's all I know about it, and perhaps I am responsible. If so, I have nothing to take back. Our business down there was to put down the Rebel colors, and of course we commenced as soon as we saw where the work commenced. [Cheers.] The boys in taking down the Rebel's flag had to shoot the Rebel to do it, and to save their own lives in doing it, and so I am charged with murdering him.

SHOOTING REBEL BRIDGE-BURNERS.

As to the shooting of men after they surrendered, these are the facts: The Rebels had been burning the railroad-bridges and tearing up the track, to keep the Union troops from getting to the front. They were trying to throw trains off the track, and weaken bridges so as to let whole regiments down into cuts, chasms, and rivers, hoping thus to kill them. Well, I sent Lieut. McKenney (now Gen. McKenney, who was commanding Company A of the Second then,—as gallant a soldier and as noble-hearted a man as ever lived, but who always meant business as much as any man I ever knew) to stop these murderous depredations. By a little strategy he managed to catch a lot of them in the very act. [Laughter.] A gang of them were tarring a railroad-bridge ready to burn it just before a train, coming with a large number of soldiers on board, had reached it. Well, in catching the fellows at it, he hurt some of them. [Laughter and applause.] The first reports I got of the affair were from some of the Rebels. "Mac," after attending to this gang, had gone on to catching others. The Rebels came in whining, and complaining that my detachment of troops had murdered some of their friends, or shot them after they had surrendered. I told them to wait awhile and I would inquire into it. Pretty soon "Mac" and the boys came in. I saw that "Mac" had blood in his eye. [Laughter.] I asked him what he had been doing. He said he had caught some of the devils, and had stopped 'em. [Laughter.] He had caught them tearing down and burning the bridge, and they had got hurt. [Laughter.] I asked if he had killed them. He said he guessed so—as they didn't move any afterwards. I asked if it was so that he had shot them after they had surrendered. He said it wasn't so, that he wouldn't let them surrender. [Cheers.] He said, "Do you think I could let those fellows, who had already murdered some of our Union troops, and were trying to do it again, come up to me, with their hands all tarred over, in an attempt to do it again, surrender? No, sir. I couldn't do it, and I didn't. One lot of them have stopped their deviltry now that I know of, and more of them will if I can catch them." [Applause.] What did *I* say? Did I rebuke "Mac" and his gallant squad? I said, "You have done right; and do it again, whenever and wherever you catch any others at the same sort of deviltry." Those were the fellows I am charged with having murdered after they had surrendered. They didn't surrender. "Mac" wouldn't let them. [Cheers.] There were no more bridges burned on that line while I was in command of that road. Soon after we left, they burned a bridge, and threw a train into the water, killing a number of women and children. They thought they were laying the trap for a soldiers' train. But the night-passenger happened to come first, and so the soldiers escaped. I only wish that "Mac" and his squad had been there, and caught them setting it on fire.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

These, fellow-citizens and neighbors, are some of the many charges made against me, and sent to me daily by the score, in anonymous letters. I cannot refer to all of them. They can prove up many like things on me, and on any Union officer or soldier who was in the War and tried to do his duty. We were down there to make war.—not merely, like Ben Hill's rebels, to hug the Constitution.

In having done my duty as a soldier, in my humble, and yet earnest and well-meaning way, I am now called, after I have left the Democratic party, a robber, a burner of houses, a murderer!—just as Gen. Logan, honest, noble, true-hearted, and patriotic, was so stigmatized after he had left the same party. Do you wonder, gentlemen, that I have been stung into making publicly the remarks that I have here? I have no abuse to make of any one. I call no one by name. I state simply the general facts, that others may see as well as myself that the War and the hate of Union soldiers did not die, as the St. Louis platform says, eleven years ago.

THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION.

The Convention did not look as though treason was an odious thing, nor that Rebels were any the less to be honored than patriots. That gathering proved again what the Democratic House had already proved, that the old Rebel element is running the Democratic party, and that its whole hope of success is staked on their solid support. They were all there at St. Louis, and were the lions of the day, especially honored and cheered by the Convention, and honored and lionized by the same gangs of Rebels who were spouting treason and abusing soldiers there in 1861, as we were going to the front, and who were talking the same treason when I was there two years ago. [Applause.] Why is it that the nomination of Tilden has so revived and reinspired the old Rebel element? Why so much more so than the candidacy of Greeley four years ago, when there was some hope of a new party, and the death for good of the old Democracy? You can answer as well as I can. It looks like they knew their man. [Applause.] The alarming demonstrations daily developing in the South would look like it. I see that the *Leader* interviewed my old friend, Peter Meyers, now living in Missouri, to-day, and that Peter says that the stories of raising the Rebel flag in Missouri are untrue. I hope they are. But the reports seem to be well authenticated, and I fear some of them are too true.

For the people to do these things would be bad, but not so bad, we must remember, as was the Rebel speech of Ben Hill in Congress, so heartily cheered by his Democratic colleagues, and so wildly applauded at the South. That speech let me refer to again a moment. The Democrats and Democratic press now say they do not indorse this speech. But they cheered it when it was made in the House, and the South cheered it; and their denunciation of it now is not so much denunciation of the spirit of it as his imprudence in making it.

GOOD-BY, DEMOCRACY.

And now, in conclusion, as to the reason why I have not left the Democratic party sooner. They say I want office, and that I have wanted office. If I had, gentlemen, I would have left the Democratic party years ago; for it is a matter of record that I have said for years that there was never any hope of the Democrats carrying Iowa. If I had been an office-seeker, I should have left the old party long ago. I am not a candidate for office, and never will be. I have no aspirations for prominence in politics; and I do not see why, when, as a private citizen, I have tried to change my party quietly, all this abuse should be heaped upon me. I can stand it, though, and it in nowise changes my conviction as to my duty, only to intensify and confirm it. [Applause.]

I feel in earnest now, as I did during the War. [Cheers.] I have no retreat to make. [Renewed cheers.] The reason I have left the Democratic party is, that I have no faith in it [cheers], and no faith in the old Rebel element whom I have long feared would come to the front, and whom I now know and see *have* come, and whose coming has made my way clear and my course of duty plain. [Great applause.] Seeing these men again at the head of the party, and seeing the defiance of the men who last held office in the National Government under the Democratic party, makes things plain enough. Among the last Democratic officers of any note were Floyd and Jake Thompson, the Democratic Secretary of War and Secretary of the Interior. They stole from the Government they were sworn to serve, to help the Rebellion raised to destroy it; and besides their crimes and corruptions all that is charged against the Republican officials—admit it to be true, even—sinks into insignificance.

Why, old Jake Thompson, encouraged by the defiance of Ben Hill in *his* speech, went down to Washington a few months ago, and, like a braggart, demanded investigation, pompously saying that he would waive the legal point of time. He went down there blowing, and got sued for the money that he stole for the Rebels. [Great cheering.] If old Floyd were alive, he, too, probably would go down there, under the protection of the Rebel shadow of Ben Hill, and demand investigation. [Laughter.] But, like the child covered with the curse of the crime against Abraham Lincoln, he also had the good sense to die. He was at Fort Donelson with the other "Constitution-huggers," but he skipped out early, so as to be safe. If he had stood his ground like a brave man, he would probably have had the good fortune to die earlier. [Laughter.] But he lit out. He could steal for the Confederacy, but he wasn't willing to die for it. [Laughter.]

It is his fault, gentlemen, and not mine, that his memory is not to be spoken of with more respect. This Thompson and this Floyd were the last of the Democratic rulers, and they represented the domination of the South in the Democracy then. Ann Thompson and his friends, and the friends of Floyd, are again pressing to the front to assume party control. As they have come as leaders, I have asked and taken the privilege of leaving the Democratic ranks. [Cheers.] This, fellow-citizens, is why I am here to-night. [Renewed cheers.]

Finally, gentlemen, I would say, keep a solid front, and we'll beat them. [Cheers.] I hope and think we will. I am with you, and with you in earnest. [Great cheering.] Close up for the fight. They mean business, and we must. [Applause.] It is something of the old fight, only it is to be fought at the ballot-box instead of on the battle-field. [Renewed applause, frequently repeated.]

I thank you, gentlemen, for having heard me so patiently. I have not tried to make a speech; I am not a speaker. I have tried simply to tell you, my neighbors, why I have changed parties, and at the same time to make brief answer to a few of the many mad and venomous charges which have been made against me because of my act.

At the conclusion of the General's speech, the audience rose to its feet with three cheers for him and his speech; and the martial band, having in it the band of the old Second Iowa, with the same old drums, played "Hail to the Chief" with an unction that fairly electrified the audience, and brought back to the old soldiers present the vivid memories of the days when they were at the front, led by this same band.

How Thick the Indians Were.

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

At the centennial celebration of one of our New England towns the Chairman called upon "Our esteemed fellow-citizen, Col. Boozer," to make a few remarks. The Colonel, who was pretty heavily loaded, "commenced firing" after the following style:

"Feller-ci'zens, er hundred years 'go th' Injuns were thicker 'n—— 'round here——"

Here one of the Committee, noticing the Colonel's condition, shook his head as a hint for more elegant language, which the speaker construed into a denial of his assertion, turned fiercely on his adviser, and continued:

"Tell ye they *were*,—thicker'n flies 'round m'lasses-cask. Why, a man couldn't go out to weed his garden 'thout gettin' the seat of his breeches stuck full of arrers——"

Here, amid a general roar, the Colonel was persuaded to postpone the remainder of his speech.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

A WIDOW LADY WILL SELL THE PROPERTY of her late husband—an elegant top buggy, harness, and Hambletonian horse, 6 years of age, warranted sound and kind, free from spot and blemish, and trotted last season in 2:40; also, one phaeton and small horse and harness, sold together or separate—at a sacrifice, and no horse jockey need apply; a trial of two days given. To be seen at 518 Wabash-av.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

AUCTION SALES OF HORSES, BUGGIES, HARnesses, etc., Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, commencing at 10 a. m., at WREN & CO.'S, 192 and 194 Washington-st. Stock on hand at private sale.

A LINNET'S, 42 HARMON-COURT, (SEVERAL low-priced horses, grocer's or butcher's rig, very low; one stylish driver; two heavy horses. Take them on trial.

CHEAP FOR CASH—PATENT COOKING UTENsils—Cooking a pleasure instead of a drudgery. Whole patent for sale. Big business for a tinner. Call at Room 6, No. 133 East Madison-st.

FOR SALE—HORSE, WAGON, AND HARNESS, dirt cheap. Apply at 55 Jefferson-st.

FOR SALE—A HORSE—WEIGHT 1,100 POUNDS, price $70; one 1,300 pounds, price $65; one nice chunky French horse for a buggy, 5 years old, for $100; one good business mare, price $45. These horses are warranted sound, and any trial will be given to purchaser. Call at 346 Blue Island-av.

FORSALE—GOOD 3-SPRING DELIVERY WAGON, with top, cheap. 345 West Randolph-st.

I WILL SELL MY HALF-INTEREST IN A STOCK of general merchandise, cash trade, established for eight years in two-story brick, 100 feet long; invoices over $10,000; terms part cash down, balance on time with good security. Address Lock-Box 19, Marseilles, Ill.

I WILL SELL TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER FOR cash, if taken within two days, the best-located market in the city. Address B 90, Tribune office.

I HAVE A FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT THAT must be sold or exchanged. It will pay to investigate this. D. W. ELDRED, 147 Randolph-st., Room 9.

I WILL SELL CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, PHAEtons, etc., without regard to cost, to close out stock. 10 and 12 East Washington-st., near Wabash-av. H. B. HILL.

PASTURE FOR A FEW HORSES WHERE SPECIAL care will be guaranteed in well-fenced private grounds only A few horses taken. Prices low. Please call at 194 East Washington-st. for particulars.

WANTED—A GOOD SADDLE-HORSE TO USE for its keeping. Apply to CHARLES G. WOODARD, 130 Adams-st.

WANTED—TO BUY HORSE, LIGHT WAGON, and harness. Call at the Champion Weather Strip Co., 329 State-st.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE FOR PART CASH and clear lots, a new or nearly new carriage, approved make and style. Address with description and price, F 49, Tribune office.

WILL SELL MY HALF INTEREST IN $900 STOCK, with business clearing me $200 cash monthly. Room 43 Ashland Block, Randolph and Clark-sts.

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DRUG STORE, WITH FULL STOCK, ON ONE OF the best corners in the city, cheap for cash. Address T 18, Tribune office.

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FOR SALE—SALOON AND FIXTURES—CHEAP—at 63 East Polk-st.

FOR SALE—AN OLD ESTABLISHED TEA AND coffee store, good stock; will sell cheap for cash only if taken in a few days; small capital required; reason for selling, owner called away to engage in other business. Call at 310 West Indiana-st.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS ICE-CREAM SALOON, cheap for cash, well stocked; to be sold on account of sickness. Inquire at 98 West Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—SALOON 384 SOUTH JEFFERSON-ST., corner Wright, fixtures, pool table, liquors, good business stand; sickness the cause of sale.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS LAGER BEER-SAloon; also good for a lunch room. Inquire at 186½ South Clark-st.

NICE LITTLE CASH GROCERY, ETC., FOR SALE; amount of cash required $175 if taken by next Saturday. 108 East Twelfth-st.

$200 WILL BUY THE SALOON 282 WEST Twelfth-st., opposite the horse market; rent $25 per month, including room and pool table.

$500 BUYS HALF INTEREST IN A LONG ESTablished cash business that will support more than two families. 70 LaSalle-st., Room 14.

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BOOKS OPENED, POSTED, CLOSED, BALANCED, and examined; short time; reasonable rates; by an expert. O 78, Tribune office.

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SCHOONER TUSCOLA—ALL PERSONS HAVING claims against the above vessel please present them at the office of GILBERT, HUBBARD & CO., 208 South Water-st.

TO PRINTERS—WANTED PRINTERS' STANDS, cases, and stone, for cash. Address C 12, Tribune office.

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BOARDING AND LODGING.

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356 WEST RANDOLPH-ST.—BOARD WITH large room, comfortably furnished, in private family (English); price moderate.

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31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—NEW ENGLISH house, nicely furnished, clean cool rooms, with excellent board from $5 to $7 per week; table-board, $4.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

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134 AND 136 MICHIGAN-ST., ST. CLAIR House.—Boarders can get neatly furnished rooms, good table, bath, hot and cold water; $5 and $6 per week.

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ALL KINDS SINGERS, HOWE, ÆTNA, GROVER & Baker, Domestic, and other new and perfect, warranted 3 years. Tucker and all attachments included, at less than half regular prices. THOS. H. MARTIN, 280 Wabash-av.

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REWARD FOR THE RETURN OF A JACK-SCREW used in stone yard marked, "Burkhardt & Co., Kingsbury and Ohio-sts."

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$8,000—Three fine octagon brick dwellings and lots on Ontario-st. near Dearborn. South fronts, and every improvement.
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$4,500—Splendid 8-room cottage and lot, 25x180, east front, on Wabash-av. between Thirty-first and Thirty-second-sts. Great bargain.
$1,250—Nice 7-room cottage, lot 24x120, with barn, south front, on northeast corner Harrison-st. and Cicero-court, one block west of Western-av. A bargain.
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FOR SALE—BEST RESIDENCE AND GROUNDS on Grand Boulevard; some exchange might be accepted. SIDNEY M. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

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FOR SALE—$100, $15 DOWN AND $5 MONTHLY buys a beautiful grove lot, 25x172, at Glencoe, Chicago's best lake-shore suburb; high, rich rolling land, and commanding a charming view of Lake Michigan; first-class improvements, convenient to stations, 22 daily trains, fare only 10¼ cents; cheapest property in market, and shown free. CHARLES MILLER (formerly with Ira Brown), 86 Washington-st., Room 2.

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TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—CLEAN, AIRY FURNISHED ROOMS for gents or ladies, by day or week, 50 cents per day or $1.50 to $3 per week. Good board in basement of same house at 25 cents per meal or $4 per week. Respectable persons from the country towns visiting Chicago on business or pleasure, for a few days or weeks, can always find a respectable, quiet, safe, and economical home at 695 West Madison-st. Location first-class in every respect; near churches and parks. Take Madison-st. cars, which pass the door; get off at corner of Wood-st. Leave baggage at depot; we will send for it. Cut this out and keep for reference. N. COONES, Proprietor.

TO RENT—3 UNFURNISHED ROOMS. APPLY AT 186 East Randolph-st., opposite Briggs House, Room 10.

TO RENT—COOL FRONT ROOMS, NICELY FURnished, cheap, at 78 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—3 SINGLE ROOMS, ELEGANTLY FURnished. Price $7, $10, and $12 per month. Day board next house. 258 West Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN NEVADA HOtel, 148 and 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.; transients, 50, 75 cents, and $1 per day.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN KINGSBURY Block, Room 30.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR EN suite, by the week or month. New building corner Wabash-av. and Hubbard-court.

TO RENT—AT NO. 80 SUPERIOR-ST., THREE nicely furnished rooms for housekeeping in a new brick house, one block from Chicago-av. cars.

TO RENT—ROOMS SUITABLE FOR LADIES OR gentlemen at 10 Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren, near Rock Island Depot. Transients taken.

TO RENT—470 WABASH-AV.—TO GENTLEMEN, without board. Nicely furnished front rooms. Also desirable single room. References required.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED AND UNfurnished rooms for gentlemen. Private family. 372 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, COMFORTABLE and convenient to business centre. Terms $1.50 to $3 per week. Reference required. 137 Michigan-st.

TO RENT—DESPLAINES HOUSE, NICELY FURnished rooms, single or ensuite, by the day or month. Lodging 75 cents. 114 West Madison-st.

TO RENT—SIX-ROOM FLATS ON SECOND FLOOR in new building 318 and 322 State-st. W. WALLER, 41 Clark-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—SLEEPING-ROOMS AND OFFICES, furnished and unfurnished; fine light. LaSalle-st., near Sherman House. R. T. RACE & CO., 47 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT—STORES, OFFICES, &c.

Stores.

TO RENT—STORES ON CANAL-ST., WITH LARGE lofts. Want one party with power. SIDNEY W. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—2 NICELY FURNISHED bedrooms and kitchen en suite, for light housekeeping. Answer at once, HOMBOSY, 313 Michigan-av.

WANTED—TO RENT—A GOOD FURNISHED room, North Side, east of Clark-st. and south of Chicago-av., by two gentlemen; private family preferred. Address, giving particulars, D 89, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE, in good neighborhood, by gentleman and wife. Best references given. Address L M H, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

AN EXCHANGE OF $2,000 WORTH OF NEW ASsorted furniture for house and lot on North or West Side; will assume. Principals only need apply. Room 26, 145 South Clark-st.

EXCHANGE—OR SALE—A COMPLETE GROCERY and meat-market fixtures for a light buggy and harness; must be sold before the 27th inst. Address I 83, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—HOUSE AND LOT AT WINNETKA for residence on South or West Side; will assume $2,000 to $3,000. GEO. V. BYRD, 155 LaSalle-st., Room 12.

FOR EXCHANGE—OR SALE—CENTRAL EVANSton residence and vacant lots. ALFRED L. SEWELL, 118 Monroe-st., Chicago.

FOR EXCHANGE—$40,000 BUSINESS BLOCK FOR Evanston property; house and lot on Michigan-av. for Western land. J. M. PESTANA, 123 Dearborn-st.

MICHIGAN PINE LAND, MUSKEGON FRUIT lands, Oakland County farms, good town property, all clear, to exchange for Chicago real estate. Apply at Room 2, No. 60 North Clark-st.

TO EXCHANGE—BY T. B. BOYD, ROOM 14, 146 Madison-st.:
$20,000—One of the finest double brick residences and lot 100x168 on Wabash-av. and Forty-second-st., for good cottage and lot, improved or unimproved farm, or vacant lots that are clear. This is one of the cheapest and handsomest houses in the city.
$12,000—Large and first-class planing-mill doing a good business in centre of city (clear), for good dwelling and lot or farm. Will assume some.
$16,000—One of the best hay farms in Illinois, 3 miles from St. Anne, Kankakee County, 400 tons of hay, large hay press, good dwelling and barn, for city property. Will assume $5,000.
$35,000—All the furniture and lease of a first-class hotel of 100 rooms (clear), and doing a first-class business, for houses and lots or business property, vacant or improved. Will assume $25,000. Here is a splendid chance for a hotel man.

TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 MORTGAGE SECURITIES for stock of groceries, hardware, or boots and shoes; will pay cash difference, if any. Address K 41, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—LIGHT TOP BUGGY OR TWO-horse platform spring truck, one or both, for business top buggy. SIDNEY N. SEA, 108 Fifth-av.

TO EXCHANGE—$100,000—SOUTH WATER-ST. block near Clark.
$60,000—Farm, 800 acres, adjoining large town, Central Illinois, clear; want clear unimproved city.
$45,000—Clear property near Union Park for Sale or Madison-st. property. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 10.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—CLEAR LOTS ON Wabash-av. for house and lot, or would receive proposals to build on same. Address for one week C 2, Tribune office.

WANTED—FURNITURE IN THE WHITE OR finished, in exchange for first-class New York stock. Address M. G. STEVENS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

MUSICAL.

ELEGANT NEW PIANOS BY HARDMAN, Hazleton Brothers, Haines Brothers, Hallet, Davis & Co., Thos. A. Dowling & Co., Boardman & Gray, Lighte, Cable & Sons, and others 50 per cent from catalogue prices. R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

PIANOS! PIANOS!! PIANOS!!!
$50 TO $350.
OUR LOW PRICES FOR NEW AND SECOND-HAND PIANOS ASTONISH PEOPLE.
EXAMINE OUR STOCK BEFORE PURCHASING.
ABSOLUTE GUARANTEE WITH EVERY PIANO.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

STORAGE.

GENERAL STORAGE HOUSE, 10, 12, 14, AND 16 North Canal-st. Liberal advances made. Charges low.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

WANTED—A DRUG CLERK, ONE CAPABLE TO take charge of retail store; must speak German. Address, with reference, H 97, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER; must understand bookkeeping, write a good business hand, and give references. Address, in own handwriting, stating salary expected, which must be moderate, A 20, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD SALESMAN (ISRAELITE) in a clothing and dry-goods store in the country. Only parties with references as regard to honesty and qualification need apply at 124 North Wells-st.

Trades.

WANTED—A GARDENER, ONE CAPABLE OF laying out grounds. References required. Address B 82, Tribune office.

WANTED—A BAKER WHO UNDERSTANDS bread and pastry, that can manage retail shop. Apply at 177 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

WANTED—A GOOD FOREMAN FOR BOTTOM bread. Inquire at 413 South Clark-st.

WANTED—GOOD LASTERS. SLIPPER FACtory, 108 Franklin-st.

WANTED—A BREAD BAKER. APPLY AT FREEMAN'S bakery, 622 West Lake-st.

WANTED—A GOOD HORSESHOER AT 615 WEST Madison-st.; Union man.

WANTED—PLASTERERS, GOOD CORNICE hands to lump the cornices of from one to fifteen houses to-day. Adams and Wood-sts. McNEAL.

WANTED—ONE CARRIAGE SMITH AND HELPer at 295 Wabash-av. Apply to B. F. TUCKER.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—200 RAILROAD, SAW-MILL, FARM, and 50 quarry hands; wages, $1.75 per day; free fare. R. F. CHRISTIAN, 141 South Water-st.

WANTED—100 RAILROAD LABORERS, $1.50 TO $1.75; go to-day; free fare; 50 for saw-mill, farm, and coal-mines. ANGELL, southwest corner Lake and Market-sts.

WANTED—560 RAILROAD MEN FOR ILLINOIS, Michigan, and Missouri; 20 saw-mill hands; 20 farm hands; free fare. A. G. BING & CO., 17 North Clark-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—300 LABORERS FOR THE ROCK Island Company in Iowa; wages, $1.50 per day; 200 for Government work, saw-mill, and farm hands; free fare. Agent goes with the men to the work. Apply at 21 West Randolph-st. C. V. SNELL, Agent.

WANTED—30 SCANDINAVIAN RAILROAD LAborers to-day, for Lansing, Mich., at $1.50 per day; board $3.50 per week, fare $1.30. Apply to H. Akerhielm, 340 Milwaukee-av., from 7 to 11 a. m., and 5 to 8 p. m. JOHN G. FALK.

WANTED—TO LEAVE TO-DAY—150 RAILROAD laborers; 50 for gravel train; 25 for section work; 20 for sawmills; all free fare; also, farm hands. E. G. HAIGHT, 260 South Water-st.

WANTED—500 RAILROAD LABORERS, $1.50 per day; 200 teams, $3.50 per day; all free fare; 100 tracklayers, $1.75 per day. At J. H. SPERBECK & CO.'S, 23 West Randolph-st.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS SALESMAN TO SELL our soaps in the Northwest (to the jobbing trade); must be able to give undoubted references as to competency and integrity; no attention given to other applicants. Address McKEONE, VAN HAAGEN & CO., Philadelphia.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALESmen to sell the new glass-cutter and can-opener combined, the magic plaster, post-boxes, Centennial dusters, ink copying pencils, and other articles; $5 to $12 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 45 and 47 Jackson-st.

WANTED—LADIES AND GENTLEMEN WISHing to make money in light respectable business, $2 to $15 per day, call or address 157 Clark-st., Room 7. ROBINSON & CO.

WANTED—MEN; WE WANT TO GIVE 5,000 trial packages, worth $1 each, to 5,000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best-paying business in the United States. We guarantee live men $70 per week during the year. Address RAY & CO., Chicago, Ill.

WANTED—FOUR MEN AS GENERAL AGENTS in Evansville, Cleveland, Detroit, and Omaha. Business strictly legitimate. A chance for energetic men to realize from $200 to $400 monthly, even in these times, which can be shown. No letters answered. Call at residence 51 Depuyster-st., a little south of Van Buren and east of Halsted, from 12 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—A GOOD NEWSPAPER CANVASSER; steady situation; salary and commission; also, a smart boy who is a good penman. Apply at Pilot office, 132 Lake-st.

WANTED—LABORERS AT RICE & LEONARD'S stone quarry and lime works on Indiana-st., near Western-av.

WANTED—GENERAL AGENTS FOR THIS AND other States, COBURN MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Room 56, Briggs House, Chicago.

WANTED—A STEADY YOUNG MAN TO ASSIST in photograph gallery. Apply at the art gallery No. 28 West Randolph-st.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY, PROTESTANT, smart; must write a good hand and live with parents; bring references. Address I 93, Tribune office.

WANTED—A PARTY ACQUAINTED WITH OILS and the oil-trade to sell lubricating oils on commission, both city and outside trade. Apply at 131 and 133 Lake-st.

WANTED—LIVE AGENTS CAN FIND AN ARTIcle that sells readily and pays a big profit, by calling at once on CLARK & CO., at 50 and 52 East Madison-st., Olmstead & Co.'s Pattern-Room.

WANTED—MEN OF RESPECTABILITY TO SELL a staple line of goods in this city used daily in every house. Extra inducements offered. Call at 172½ South Water-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN TO LEARN PHOtographing. Apply at 182 Milwaukee-av.

WANTED AN HONEST, STRONG BOY NOT afraid to work. Apply in store 168 Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED ADVERTISING canvasser. Apply to WELLS & HOPE CO., 116 Washington-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—A GOOD, CAPABLE GIRL IN SMALL family in suburban village. A pleasant, permanent home. Call at 79 South Green-st., forenoon.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN GIRL FOR second work; no other; good wages paid. 1048 Michigan-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work. Apply at 127 Thirteenth-place.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; a permanent place for one that proves satisfactory; wages paid every week. Call at 1588 Prairie-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GERMAN OR SWEDE girl for general housework in a small family. Inquire at 131 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Good wages. Call at 1128 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT SECOND GIRL (PROtestant), one who can furnish good references. Apply at 731 Michigan-av.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN GIRL to cook and do the laundry work for a small family. Apply at 104 Calumet-av.

WANTED—A STEADY GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; four in family; wages, about $3. ALEX MORRISS, corner Fifty-fourth-st. and Stewart-av.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework for two in family. Call at 15 Grant-st., between North Clark and LaSalle-sts.

WANTED—A GOOD COOK, WASHER, AND ironer; also, a second girl; no Irish need apply. No. 252 Groveland Park-av., near Thirty-first-st.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework in a small family. Apply at 208 East Ohio-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO THE HOUSEWORK of a small private family. Apply at 122 Ohio-st.

WANTED—AT 392 NORTH STATE-ST., AN EXperienced second girl. References required.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work; must be good washer and ironer. Call at 651 Wabash-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL, 16 OR 17, TO DO light housework in a family of two and take care of a baby 19 months old. 265 West Madison-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—SEWING GIRLS ON CAMPAIGN UNIforms; must be good sewers. Apply at store No. 81 East Randolph-st.

WANTED—25 LADIES TO LEARN TO CUT AND fit ladies' and children's clothing. Situations furnished. 250 State-st., Room 3.

Nurses.

WANTED—AT ONCE, A GOOD, HEALTHY WET nurse; good wages will be paid. Apply at 605 North Clark-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED GIRL, 14 OR 15 years old, to nurse children. Apply at 86 Lincoln-av.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—FIVE HANDSOME YOUNG LADIES to do juvenile business in a traveling company. Address with photograph; salary sure; route East. Address C 22, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIVE LADIES AND TWO GENTLEmen to study for the stage, to travel. Apply at Dramatic Agency, 155 Fifth-av.

WANTED—LADY CANVASSERS TO SELL AN article that every business man needs and will have. NATIONAL MFG. CO., 149 Monroe-st.

WANTED—LADY AGENTS—GOOD SELLING ARticle and big profits. Call at once. CLARK & CO., at Olmsted & Co.'s Pattern Rooms, 52 East Madison-st.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars to join me in starting a wholesale fine boot manufactory in this city; have a specialty that has never been produced in a wholesale house, which is sure to command trade from the start. Address K 79, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED manufactory. Safe and very profitable. Call at once at 163 and 165 South Clark-st., Room 9.

PARTNER WANTED—IN A FIRST-CLASS ESTablished liquor business. Apply at 220 South Clark-st.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

ELEGANT PARLOR AND CHAMBER SETS AT SURPRISINGLY LOW PRICES. R. T. MARTIN, 154 STATE-ST.

THE UNION FURNITURE COMPANY SELL household furniture, much or little, on weekly or monthly payments. 508 West Madison-st.

THE EMPIRE PARLOR BEDSTEAD COMPANY sell furniture, carpets, stoves, crockery, etc., also the celebrated Empire parlor bedstead, on installments at the lowest cash prices. Salesrooms, 383 West Madison-st.

INSTRUCTION.

SKETCHING FROM NATURE TAUGHT IN ONE lesson for $5 (not including shading). Pupils taught only at their residences. Address C. ELVEENA, Post-Office.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in any State, for incompatibility, &c. Residence not material. Fee after decree. Best city references. Address G. R. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State and Territory for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree; 12 years' experience. A. GOODRICH, 124 Dearborn-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—FOUR CAR-LOADS BLACK WALNUT lumber by LODGE & WALLACE, 119 Washington-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, POSSESSing first-class business qualifications,—tact and energy,—desires to invest about $2,000 in some well-established business, either as partner, or will loan that amount upon good security and accept a position as manager or confidential clerk. In any case the parties and business must be first-class, and be able to show themselves and business to be A No. 1, as can the advertiser; nothing else will be noticed; no humbugs, patent-rights, or anything of that sort need apply. Any arrangement made on basis of Sept. 1 next. Address, in confidence, E 9, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—CLERKSHIP; ANYTHING; rapid, correct, willing, and capable; first-class references; will work for small salary. I 81, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WORK UP BUSINESS in groceries or produce; eight years' acquaintance in Iowa. Y 34, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MAN OF EXPERIence as traveling salesman for wholesale cigar or tobacconist fancy goods house. Address H 79, Tribune office, for a week.

SITUATION WANTED—TO WHOLESALE GROcers, dry-goods, or notions: a gentleman with 8 years' close acquaintance with merchants in Missouri, Kansas, Iowa, and Nebraska, wishes a position as traveling agent in those States. First-class reference in this city. Address TRAVELER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS AN ASSISTANT DRUG clerk by one who has had 5 years' experience in a town of 7,000 inhabitants, who desires to become more familiar with the prescription and city retail trade. Address Q 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN AS carpet-salesman, having nine years' experience in the business; can furnish references. Address I 63, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO make himself generally useful in a grocery or dry-goods store. Address K 89, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, etc.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD HOSTLER in a private family or livery stable. Apply at 54 North Desplaines-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN BY A young steady man, Dane, who understands taking care of horses and milking cows, in some private family. Address A 21, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN TO take care of horses and do chores. MELSTED'S coffee-house and bakery, 112 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO REPRESENT FIRST-class pork and provision firm or first-class canned-meat firm; have at present an A 1 connection through Michigan and Canada with packers, jobbers, and grocers. High references. E 19, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN GIRL to do second work in a small private family. Call at 180 Augusta-st., near Milwaukee-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NORWEGIAN GIRL to do general housework in a private family. Please call or address 279 West Ohio-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work by Danish woman. 64 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work by an American girl in a small private family; would do second work. Call for two days at 215 Twenty-sixth-st., side door

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL TO DO GENeral housework or cook, wash, and iron in a private family. Call at 1294½ State-st., down-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do second work in a private family or boarding-house; no objection to the country. Please call or address, for two days, D, 229 Twenty-sixth-st., in store.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COOK; CAN FURNISH best of references. Call at 273 Thirty-first-st., between Wabash and Michigan-avs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD WILLING girl, who is capable of doing general housework in a respectable private family. Please call, for two days, at 330 South Morgan-st. No postal-cards answered. West Side preferred.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl for general housework in a small family. Call at 118 Front-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SCOTCH GIRL TO do general housework, city or country; Oak Park preferred. Address 78 North Wells-st., Rooms 12 and 13.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO COMPETENT girls, one to do cooking, washing, and ironing, the other to do second work. References if required. Please call at 233 Twentieth-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO DO second work or light housework in a small private family. Good references. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO CHAMBERWORK and sewing in nice private family. Good references. Would go to the country. 85 East Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL to do general work in a small private family. Best of references. Call at 416 Wabash-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GIRL 15 YEARS OLD to assist with general housework; private or boarding-house. Address E 65, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL to do general housework, or cook, wash, and iron, in a private family. Apply at 441 Michigan-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL AS cook, washer, and ironer. 358 Twenty-second-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG RESPECTable girl to do second-work and plain sewing. Please call for two days at 390 Milwaukee-av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG GIRLS for light housework or second work. Call at 485 Park-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN GIRL TO do general housework or cooking; one that has had experience for some years. Best of reference given. Please call at No. 1057 Arnold-st., up-stairs.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A NEAT, TIDY, NORwegian girl in a respectable family for general housework where they are willing to pay good wages. Call at 135 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT kitchen girl; first-class city references; city or country. Call for two days at 900 Burnside-st.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO GENERAL HOUSE-work on West Side. Good reference. Address H 10, Tribune office.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED dressmaker by the day; can furnish machine; also a pleating-machine. 404 West Adams-st.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED nurse to take care of baby or three children under 10; will make herself generally useful. Call or adress 727 Monroe-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS WET-NURSE, BY A woman (German) with child 6 weeks old. Apply at 38 West Erie-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDE GIRL TO take care of children, or to do second work. 64 West Indiana-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS A NURSE-GIRL AND to do sewing; am just from the country. Apply or address 51 Vincennes-av.

Laundresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD GIRL TO work in a laundry; a good washer or plain ironer. Please call or address 813 South Clark-st., in basement.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED—REOPENED AGAIN ON the South Side.—Mrs. A. L. BALKAM will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 East Adams-st., between State and Dearborn-sts.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF first-class female help of all nationalities can be suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MRS. BAKER'S GREAT Northwestern Female Employment offices, patronized by all first families and servants. 416 Wabash-av. and 60 State-st., corner Randolph., in the basement.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO TRAVEL AS COMPANion or nurse by an educated woman of 30, widow of a physician; is never seasick, and willing to go any distance in any direction. Address X 80, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES ON GENERAL STORAGE AT LOW rates in clean fire-proof building with vaults. CARSWELL & MASON 116 Quincy-st., west of City-Hall.

AMOUNTS OF $500 TO $5,000 TO LOAN, 8 TO 10 per cent, on good, improved real estate in Cook County. B. L. PEASE, Room 23 Reaper Block.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark, Rooms 5 and 6. Established 1854.

BALDWIN, WALKER & CO., HAVE MONEY TO loan at current rates on improved city property and productive farms. Sums from $1,000 to $10,000. 7 Hawley Building, corner Dearborn and Madison-sts.

LOANS NEGOTIATED ON REAL ESTATE, DIAmonds, furniture, fixtures, and other good collaterals. W. V. BARR, Room 43 Bryan Block, 164 LaSalle-st.

LOANS ON COLLATERALS, REAL ESTATE, OR other securities. LIVINGSTON & CO., Room 18, 131 and 133 LaSalle-st.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN CHIcago and vicinity; improved preferred. MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN ON CHATTEL OR collateral security. WILSON & DAVIS, Room 3, 118 Randolph-st.

MONEY IN HAND TO LOAN AT 7 PER CENT—Can close at once. A. S. PALMER, JR., Room 3, 84 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SMALL SUMS, ON COLlaterals, chattel mortgages, or good securities. 151 Randolph-st., Room 3.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT ON FARMS IN Illinois. Money on hand. No delay if perfect title and good security. E. SANFORD, Morris, Ill.

PERSONS NEEDING MONEY ON MERCHANDISE or furniture, can make advantageous arrangements for the funds with THOMAS A. HILL, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO LOAN—$5,000 ON IMPROVED PROPERTY; INterest 8 per cent; commission, 2½ per cent. Inquire of JACOB WEIL, 146 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—$1,200 TO $1,500 ON EVANSTON property worth $6,000. Will pay 10 per cent interest. Address I 73, Tribune office.

8 PER CENT.—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OVER $4,000, on improved city property; low commissions. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500, $1,000, OR $1,500 TO LOAN ON CHICAGO or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$500, $1,000, OR $2,000 TO LOAN ON CHIcago property at current rates. ADOLF HEILE, 130 Dearborn-st., Room 19.

$2,000 $2,600, $3,000, OR OTHER SUMS TO loan on city property, at current rates. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A NEW-MILCH COW AT 270 NORTH Market-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP FOR CASH—A HERRING safe. Address GEO. W. MILLER, 62 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—POLITICAL CAMPAIGN UNIFORMS of all kinds, stripes, and colors. By Col. O. LIPPINCOTT, 81 East Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—NOTICE TO STREET-RAILWAY Companies—The People's Railway have a number of small one-horse cars; been in use about two years, and are now in good running condition; all have Slawson fare-boxes. Will be sold cheap. For information address W. B. RYDER, Sec. People's Railway, St. Louis.

The Tribune.

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AMUSEMENTS.

Hooley's Theatre.
Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. "Conscience." Afternoon and evening.

Wood's Museum.
Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Zoe, the Octoroon Girl." Afternoon and evening.

Exposition Building—Crystal Garden.
Lake Shore, foot of Adams street. Promenade Concert. Afternoon and evening.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 89⅜.

In reply to a letter from a gentleman in Cincinnati regarding his attitude toward Ohio River interests while in Congress, the Hon. WILLIAM A. WHEELER writes that the whole extent and nature of his opposition to those interests has been grossly misrepresented. Gen. GARFIELD, who is thoroughly conversant with the subject, is now preparing a campaign speech in which he will present the matter in its true light.

Capt. ROWLAND, sailing-master of the ill-fated yacht Mohawk, has been re-arrested on the charge of criminal negligence and committed to jail in default of $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The arrest was made on the complaint of one of the Quartermasters of the Mohawk, who testified that Capt. ROWLAND did not take the steps necessary to avert the terrible disaster.

The Secretary of War has been directed by the House to discontinue the practice of issuing patent cartridges to the Indians in the Northwest for use in slaughtering Government troops. The slower process of loading with powder and ball will materially diminish the rate per hour at which white soldiers can be shot, but it would have been a still greater improvement upon the former system if the Secretary had been instructed to issue blank cartridges.

A new bill to aid in the construction of the WASHINGTON Monument is to be reported by the House Committee on Appropriations. The bill contemplates a donation of $200,000 from the National Treasury in installments of $50,000 annually, so that the monument may be completed and dedicated in October, 1881, on the centennial anniversary of the surrender of CORNWALLIS at Yorktown. It is proposed that the Government shall assume the ownership of the monument and grounds, the Society to act conjointly with a Government Commission in the supervision of the work of construction.

The decisive contest on the currency question did not take place in the House yesterday, but was staved off another day by means of a protracted discussion of a point of order raised by Mr. KASSON upon an attempt to rush through a measure requiring the appropriation of money without first considering it in Committee of the Whole. The Speaker *pro tem.* overruled the point, and was sustained upon an appeal, but by this time the morning hour had expired, and the bill went over. When it next comes up, an amendment repealing the Resumption act will be tacked on, and the inflationists count upon the co-operation of the Speaker to carry their point. The struggle will be resumed to-day, but with no prospect of an immediate settlement.

BARNEY CAULFIELD made a weak effort yesterday to demonstrate the fact that he is supposed to represent the First Illinois District in Congress. He succeeded to the extent of presenting the memorial of the Chicago Board of Trade protesting against the enforced discontinuance of the fast-mail service by reason of inadequate appropriations, and urging that such action be taken as would restore the fast mails. This done, BARNEY sunk into his seat exhausted, leaving Mr. KASSON, of Iowa, to advocate the claims of the Chicago Board of Trade and combat the absurd proposition of Mr. HOLMAN that the railroad companies ought to continue the fast-mail trains whether they get any pay for it or not. The member from Chicago had nothing to say in behalf of the interests and desires of his constituents.

The Common Council last evening took up the difficult task of reducing salaries to a point consistent with the present financial condition of the city. The proposition to cut down the pay of the Fire Department 25 per cent met with strenuous opposition by a minority of the Council, made up in part of Aldermen who were elected on a retrenchment platform, and whose course in regard to the salary question is not what their constituents have a right to expect of them. The proposition was carried by the decisive majority of 20 to 13, but when it came to the salaries of the Police Department it was evident that the proposed reduction of 40 per cent was certain to be stubbornly resisted. The matter was not disposed of last evening, but will come up for further consideration to-day.

The Chicago produce markets were moderately active yesterday, and most of them were stronger. Mess pork closed 15c per brl higher, at $18.62½ for August and $18.72½ for September. Lard closed steady at $10.80 for August and $10.92½ for September. Meats were a shade easier, at 7½c for boxed shoulders, 9½c for do short ribs, and 10c for do short clears. Lake freights were dull, at 1½c for corn to Buffalo. Rail freights were unchanged. Highwines were quiet, at $1.10½ per gallon. Flour was dull. Wheat closed 2½c higher, at 91½c for July and 92½c for August. Corn closed 1c higher, at 45½c cash and 45¼c for August. Oats closed ¾@1c higher, at 29c cash and 29¼c for August. Rye was firmer, at 54@55c. Barley closed 2c higher, at 62c for September. Hogs were in light supply and advanced 10c, closing steady at $6.25@6.80. Cattle were active and unchanged. Sheep were scarce and sold higher—quoted at $3.00@4.75. Last Saturday evening there was in store in this city 1,710,042 bu wheat, 996,557 bu corn, 206,892 bu oats, 62,909 bu rye, and 346,905 bu barley. One hundred dollars in gold would buy $111.87½ in greenbacks at the close.

A useful suggestion is made in the report of the Council Finance Committee on the collection of back taxes, to the effect that additional legislation shall be secured from the Legislature this coming winter, authorizing the County Treasurer (*ex-officio* Collector) to receive tax receipts in payment of city taxes for the years 1873 and 1874, if a new levy shall be made. The legislation ought to go still further, and authorize the County Collector to receive warrants and certificates issued by the city, and upon which it has raised its revenue, in payment of city taxes, and compelling the city to take the same as so much money. The present law authorizes the County Treasurer to receive only legal-tender and National Bank notes, and, in abiding by this, a great deal of extra trouble and annoyance have been occasioned in the effort to give the city warrants an additional value by making them receivable for taxes.

A question has been raised before the County Board Committee on Equalization of Taxes which promises to create something of a breeze among the bankers of Chicago. Complaint has been filed with the Committee by the Central National Bank, setting forth the injustice and inequality of its assessment as compared with the assessments of other banks whose capital stock bears a higher value in the market, and the Committee is called upon to review and equalize the matter. The complaint is based upon the clause of the law which requires that bank shares shall be listed and assessed with regard to the ownership and value thereof as ascertained on the 1st day of May of each year. This, it is claimed, has not been done, but that bank shares valued at a high premium have been listed and assessed the same as shares which are rated below par. Opportunity will be given to a large number of bankers to appear before the Committee and show cause why their respective assessments should not be increased, and it is not unlikely that the agitation of the subject will lead to a general overhauling of the bank assessments.

THE TAX BATTLE.

We have not published the list of the names of the 600 persons who have entered a protest against paying any taxes for the year 1875. In a few cases the objections are of a substantial character, which in every instance is conceded by the Court and the errors rectified. But the objections of the 600 are not of a character impeaching the merits of the tax. It is an avowed declaration against the payment of any tax for the support of the State, County, Town, or City Governments. The list, of course, is headed by the editor of the Chicago *Times*, who, a few weeks ago, appealed to the forty thousand tax-payers of Chicago to all unite with him in refusing to pay any more taxes for any purpose. He was gracious enough to compare himself with OLIVER CROMWELL, HAMPDEN, JOHN HANCOCK, SAM ADAMS, and GEORGE WASHINGTON, who, he said, had won imperishable fame by refusing to pay taxes for sewerage, water, and schools. He now describes himself and his associates in the following manner:

> Over 600 of the largest tax-payers in Chicago—men who have done more than any other 600 that could be picked out to advance the greatness and prosperity of this city—are now engaged in the laudable effort to compel the overgrown army of official devourers to relax their grip upon the city's throat.

A reference to the names of STOREY'S brigade will show the men who modestly claim to be the authors of the greatness and prosperity of Chicago. It is further claimed by the organ of the 600 that these people refuse to pay because they receive no "benefit," no consideration from the expenditures of City Government, and are willing to give up all advantages of the public service. We are thus officially informed that Mr. MAHLON D. OGDEN, Mr. F. H. WINSTON, E. H. SHELDON, PETER PAGE, M. C. STEARNS, GRANT GOODRICH, W. F. COOLBAUGH, OBADIAH JACKSON, SAM WALKER, H. H. HONORE, and the others, that they wish and desire that the city shall extinguish the street-lamps, disconnect all sewers draining the property owned by them, shall exempt their property from the service of the Fire Department and from the protection of the police. They, it is declared by the organ of STOREY'S brigade, earnestly ask that their property shall no longer have sewer connections or water supply; that they want it understood that the Fire Department is not to protect their property, and that no policeman is to take cognizance of any crime committed upon their premises or against their property. In further consideration of non-payment of taxes, they are willing to agree for themselves and their tenants not to use the paved streets, or sidewalks, or to cross the bridges, or pass through the tunnels, or in any way avail themselves of any comfort, convenience, or benefit paid for and provided at the public expense. We submit to the consideration of the public whether this statement of the reasons why these persons refuse to pay the tax is true or false. Most of these persons own property which they rent to tenants. What would be the value of that property if deprived even for one month of sewers, or water, or advertised as exempt from protection by the Fire Department, or as free fields for the operations of thieves and burglars?

We are confirmed that Mr. STOREY, in giving this as the reason why his 600 associates refuse to pay taxes, was guilty of falsehood, by another explanation or statement given in the same paper. Under the form of giving the views of one of the oldest inhabitants of the city, it thus states the reason why the persons we have named, as well as the others of the 600, refuse to pay their taxes:

> I tell you, the trouble is, the people can't pay their taxes. They are too poor to do so, and you might just tell JOE MEDILL, who is calling all these hard names, that there was a time when he was as hard up as some of these poor fellows who are now fighting to hold their property. It's true that taxes weren't as high in the old days as they have been since JOE became Mayor, but JOE ought not to be proud on that account. He might find some people over in the School Section who don't pay their taxes now, and perhaps they are in just the same fix that lots of other people are. They are holding property which they bought in flush times when prices were high, and made, perhaps, one or two payments on it. Now they have to borrow money at 3 per cent a month to keep it, and I tell you when people are in that fix they are hard up and it's no wonder they don't pay the tax-gatherer. They are fighting for interest, and it's a pretty big item. You see, if they are beaten in the lower Court, they take an appeal, and the case goes to the Supreme Court, where it rests for a year before it is reached. Meantime the judgment only draws 6 per cent. The difference between 6 per cent and 3 per cent a month, which they would have to pay brokers, or the 25 per cent they would probably have to pay if they allowed their property to be sold, is so great that they can well afford to pay attorney's fees and the attending expenses of a trial in court.

Is this the truth? Is Mr. STOREY, Mr. SHELDON, Mr. WINSTON, Mr. GOODRICH, Mr. PAGE, Mr. STEARNS, Mr. JACKSON, Mr. COOLBAUGH, and Messrs. W. B. and M. D. OGDEN in that terrible financial condition that they are borrowing money at 3 per cent per month; and that they refuse to pay their taxes because interest on a judgment is only 6 per cent, and they save the difference between 6 and 36 per cent interest on the amount of their taxes? Have things reached that deplorable condition that "600 of the largest tax-payers in Chicago, men who have done more than any other 600 that could be picked out to advance the greatness and prosperity of this city," are holding their property and are borrowing money at 3 per cent a month to keep it? Is this true of any of the persons whose names we have selected at random? Is it true of any one in the list of 600? Is there a man in that list outside of the *Times* office who is holding property and borrowing money at 3 per cent per month to keep it? Is even Mr. STOREY himself, who publishes this explanation in behalf of himself and his associates, borrowing money at 3 per cent per month in order to keep the unoccupied and revenueless *Times* building from his creditors? Let us have the truth. Are all these people willing to abandon their property to pestilence, fire, and robbery; to become tenantless, uninhabitable, unproductive, and valueless? Or are they so near the verge of bankruptcy that they can only hold their property by paying 36 per cent a year for money to pay their clamorous creditors? Or is the refusal to pay their taxes the result of a sneaking dishonesty which thinks it no harm to transfer their debts to other people? Let these gentlemen of the 600 take their choice. The leader of the brigade announces, in his own behalf and that of his associates, these 600 men, being the largest tax-payers, and therefore owning the majority of the property in the city, are reduced to that financial strait that with all their property they cannot raise money enough to pay their taxes at less than 3 per cent a month; and that to save the difference between that rate and the 6 per cent, which is the rate on judgments, they are compelled to refuse to pay their taxes. Any man of ordinary credit in Chicago can borrow all the money he needs at 8 per cent; but these 600, "the largest tax-payers in Chicago," it is announced by one of the 600 in his own paper, are so hopelessly insolvent that they are only able to hold their property by paying 36 per cent per annum for borrowed money. These 600 know their own business, but the property which is only held by paying 36 per cent for borrowed money is hardly worth holding, and it can only be a question of time before it must pass out of their hands.

Is this the melancholy condition, is this the real pretext, of these 600 men who were announced as nobly imitating the example of GEORGE WASHINGTON and OLIVER CROMWELL in refusing to pay taxes? Was OLIVER or GEORGE, like WILBUR and SAM, borrowing money at 3 per cent a month, and did they strike for freedom merely to save the interest on the amount of their tax?

We submit to the many respectable gentlemen whose names appear among these 600 that however the disgraceful notoriety may be gratifying to the chief of the *Times* establishment, the association, after his explanation of the motives leading to the anti-tax combination, can hardly be creditable. He declares them to be in a condition of desperate insolvency or of aggravated lunacy, and the only escape from either of these is to claim to be dishonestly seeking to transfer their debts upon some other persons. We are satisfied, therefore, that however inconsiderately the 600 may have permitted crafty speculating attorneys to persuade them into tax resistance, they will accept Judge WALLACE'S judgment as final, and that they will continue the resistance no longer. Let the really bankrupt and dishonest follow the *Times* to the higher courts, there to be snubbed and rebuked, and finally compelled to pay the public revenue which they seek to appropriate.

"ADMIRAL" WHITTHORNE'S REPORT.

The investigation of the Navy Department was intrusted to a Special Committee, in addition to the incidental investigation of Secretary ROBESON that came up in other Committees. The Committee on Naval Affairs, headed by Mr. WHITTHORNE, a dry-land sailor from Tennessee, has made up its report and sent it out to the world before presenting it to Congress. The action is unparliamentary and irregular, and shows that the real purport of the document, like the report of the Real-Estate Pool Committee on ROBESON, which was similarly distributed some days ago, is to make some Democratic capital for the pending Presidential campaign, and hold up the opinion of the Democratic members of the Committee as final, without pressing the alleged offenses to trial, as provided for in the Constitution. The attempt, as well as the purpose, is disreputable. We have already said, concerning the alleged violation of law in transferring the naval funds to the banking firm of JAY COOKE, MCCULLOCH & Co. during the panic, that if the report fairly summarized the evidence in the case, there is sufficient basis for impeachment, and that it is the duty of the Democratic House to proceed at once to present articles against Secretary ROBESON in order that the Senate may proceed immediately to his trial. But this is just what the Democrats do not want, notwithstanding all their talk about impeachment, and hence they adopt the scurrilous plan of sending out their Committee reports, making charges and blackening official character for campaign uses, before Congress has received the reports and probably with no intention of acting upon them.

Readers of THE TRIBUNE will bear us out in the assertion that we have no desire to whitewash the Secretary of Navy. We have always been of the opinion that he was out of place in the President's Cabinet, and we have said within a week that, if the allegations concerning the JAY COOKE transaction can be sustained by competent evidence, he ought to be impeached. At the same time, Mr. WHITTHORNE'S report is so plainly an electioneering document, and the manner of giving it publicity is so palpably unfair, that it is worthy of no credence or respect in making up Secretary ROBESON'S case. It is 160 pages of Democratic partisan scolding, dealing largely in generalizations and reciting charges against the management of the navy that have been made from time immemorial against the controlling party by its opponents. Of itself the charge is meaningless when it said that the Navy Department cost as much in the seven years ending June 30, 1875, as it did for fourteen years preceding the War. This is not very astonishing, and it remains to show whether the money has been corruptly used or extravagantly wasted. The navy before the War was naturally very much less costly than after the War; we should think naturally it should not have cost half as much. In the first place, the expenses since the War have been paid in greenbacks, while the ante-War expenditures were on a gold basis. This of itself would make a large difference. In the next place, all the navy additions and improvements since the War have been of a vastly different nature, and much more costly. A war-ship of the modern improved kind costs several times as much as one of the old wooden hulks, and so does its armament. In the third place, the War left a much larger organization in ships, material, and *personnel*, than the United States navy ever had before, and the cost of maintaining the organization was increased in proportion. It requires something more than a mere comparison of expenditures in bulk to make out a case against ROBESON.

Coming down to the details of Mr. WHITTHORNE'S campaign document, we find that most of the charges are of a nature precisely similar to those made year after year by the Whigs against the Democrats when the latter were in control of the Government. They were largely true then, and they are perhaps true to the same extent now; it is likely that the same abuses will continue so long as the present constitution and management of the navy-yards last, and until intelligent alterations shall be made in the laws governing them. If Congress were earnestly anxious to reform these abuses, some action would be taken on the suggestions made earlier in the session for an abandonment of certain of the navy-yards and for new regulations concerning the employment of men, the awarding of contracts, and the responsibility for the work done. The abuses are mainly the increase of the employes at the navy-yards just previous to Congressional elections, the favoritism shown to certain contractors by the power vested in the Washington authorities, and the consequently inferior character of the Government work. These abuses may have been more glaring under ROBESON'S administration than formerly, though this has not yet been demonstrated; but in any case the only effectual remedy is to change the system of navy-yards and letting contracts.

The report is wholly inconsistent in some respects. Blame is apparently attached to the policy of permitting a large number of the old hulks to decay and drop out, though they would be of no earthly use in case of war as against the improved guns of the present day, and could only be retained at additional expense. Mr. WHITTHORNE also wants "to restore the navy to that proud eminence it once so honorably occupied." This is all stuff and nonsense. If he means that he wants to restore it to what it was before the War, then we would have a collection of wooden shells of no more service now than so many Indian canoes. If he means that he would have the new order of iron ships built, such as England has been constructing at a cost of several million dollars each, that would be the extreme of folly when we are chiefly engaged in the development and improvement of the torpedo which is expected to blow the heaviest iron ship out of the water from the bottom. The war-ship of the future is yet undetermined, and we can well afford in time of peace to let England and other nations expend hundreds of millions of dollars in experimental construction that may prove powerless as against the implements that may be directed against them.

As to Mr. ROBESON, let him be impeached immediately, and brought to trial if he has been guilty of the violations of law which Democratic Committees are charging so freely upon him. But if the Democrats fail to impeach him, which they have full power to do, then they cannot expect that their partisan documents for campaign circulation shall command the respect of thinking people.

THE NEW SOUTHERN ISSUE.

The red-hot secession journals of the South, aided and encouraged by the New York *World*, are still upholding and justifying the recent massacre of unoffending negro prisoners at Hamburg, S. C., and seeking to offset the feeling of horror which has been created in the North with false statements, exaggerations, and bravado. They virtually are adopting Boss TWEED'S boast, "What are you going to do about it?" Men like LAMAR, who have had the manliness to protest against this murder, and the few Democratic newspapers which have had nerve enough to stigmatize it as a shocking outrage, have become the target of abuse and vilification all through the South. There are some of these papers, however, which hit back, among them the Charleston *News and Courier*. It pertinaciously adheres to its original comments, and still declares that the ostrich policy in treating the affair was neither wise nor practicable. In answer to the statements of the Augusta *Constitutionalist*, that the publication of the particulars of the Hamburg affair was injurious to the State and to the National Democracy, and was therefore wrong, it replies that "the publication was and is injurious; but *only because the facts, as published, were shocking and scandalous*." The *Constitutionalist* asks the *News and Courier* if it is necessary to condemn the action of the whites at Hamburg, while publishing the accounts of the affair, to which the latter answers "that every friend that the State has in the North and South condemns it in unmeasured terms, and that the people of the State condemn it as heartily as we have done;" and that the fact is uncontradicted so far "that a body of whites, without authority of law, put to death a number of black men at Hamburg." It stigmatizes it as "an outrage and an act of barbarism." There are some Democratic papers in the North also, though few in number, who do not whip into the traces at the bidding of the New York *World* any more readily than the Southern paper we have just quoted, and among these is the St. Louis *Republican*, which says:

> The white men who shot the unoffending colored militiamen at Hamburg ought to be severely punished—and we heartly hope they will be. But it were far better that they be punished by the State authorities than by any other power; it would have a more wholesome effect. It would force the lawless and violent white class to respect the local Government they now despise, and deter them from shooting unoffending negroes in the future. It is said that as soon as the inquest shall indicate the offenders in the Hamburg affair, Gov. CHAMBERLAIN will order the arrest of them, and, if need be, call on the law-abiding citizens of the neighboring counties to assist in the work. If he do this, the whole country will applaud and uphold him.

The extracts we have made from the Charleston *News and Courier* and the St. Louis *Republican* show that there is some dignity and manliness left in a few of the Democratic papers, and that there are some Democrats who will not follow the demagogue COX in apologizing for the murder of negroes, nor the malignant *Constitutionalist* and the equally malignant BUTLER in defending it. It is to be regretted, however, that Democratic manliness is in such a feeble minority. The majority of the Democratic newspapers in the North are apologizing for the massacre, and the majority in the South justifying and egging on the ignorant white mobs to repeat it. As they are determined to make negro-killing an issue in the campaign, they will be accommodated, and they will find that if the Hamburg murderers are not speedily brought to justice and punished, and if ample guarantees are not given that a repetition of this infamous outrage shall not occur, that the Northern people will not forget it. If the ex-slave masters and their tools, the ignorant whites, are determined that the negro shall not have perfect freedom and equality before the law, and shall not be allowed to vote the Republican ticket unmolested, they can be assured that all men in the North, in the Republican party and out of it, who love liberty and respect the authority of the laws, will rally at the polls in November, and vote down the candidates that represent the oppression and persecution of the weaker race. If the ex-Confederates of the South want to make an issue of this kind with the North, they will have no reason to complain that the campaign is not a lively one.

RETRENCH INTELLIGENTLY.

In making retrenchment and lopping off superfluous expenses, there is always danger of cutting too close, and inflicting injury where good was intended. The tax-payers of the city will regret to notice that there is some hesitation about completing the West Side pumping-works, which only need $50,000 to put them in working order. This is an expense which it is neither wise nor practical to attempt to cut off. There should be no hesitation at all about the expediency or the expense; on the other hand, the work should be driven through to completion without a moment's delay. There is no other public work so important or so imperatively necessary. We are now in the dangerous season of the year. From the 1st of July to the 1st of October, or a little later, the city is exposed to strong southwest winds. It is one dry season also, and we are liable to have a recurrence of the conditions that preceded our great fires, although we are better prepared to meet a conflagration now than then. While we might not have a recurrence of a fire like that of 1871, or even of that of 1874, still it is best to be on the safe side, where we can have absolute protection against any serious loss by fire. A million and a half of dollars have already been expended, and to stop now, when it only requires $50,000 to complete the work, would be a reckless disregard of the city's most important needs. Again, the Common Council, which is anxious to make reductions in the cost of the Fire Department, cannot act intelligently until these works are finished and their effect upon the water-pressure is accurately determined. If the results should be what are expected, a very material saving can be effected, and an immense reduction can be made of the cost of insurance, probably saving more in a month than the whole cost of completing the works. With reference to the policy of stopping work on the Fullerton-avenue conduit, the Council should act with caution. The work should not stop unless it is absolutely necessary and there is no money to pay for it. North Chicago suffers fearfully in hot weather from stagnant surface-water and lack of drainage, and so important a work ought not to be interrupted unless it is absolutely certain that there is no way of paying for it.

THE RESUMPTION LAW.

The TILDEN organ in this city comes to the rescue of the HENDRICKS wing of the party which is demanding the repeal of the resumption clause of the act of 1875. We have shown that this act is inoperative and barren. All that it is demanded should be repealed is the clause stating that on the 1st of January, 1879, the legal-tenders should be redeemed in coin, on demand. But the law otherwise made no effective provision to enable the Secretary of the Treasury to do so. The act, it is true, authorized him to sell bonds of a class designated at par in coin, and use the proceeds. But these bonds are the 4 and 4½ per cent bonds, which have never been salable at par. The only use they could be put to, they being short bonds, is to make them thirty or forty year bonds, and then they might be exchanged at par for five-twenty bonds, which are now at the option of the Government. But they cannot be sold for gold at par. The Secretary was also authorized to employ the surplus revenue, but the days of surplus revenue have passed away for an indefinite stay. So, really, there is not, and has never been, any provision made for the execution of the mere declaration that the greenbacks should be redeemed in coin in January, 1879.

The TILDEN organ, however, contends that this barren law has frightened the banks into retiring their currency three years and more in advance of the day of resumption. The reason why the banks have given up a large portion of their circulation is the very simple and plain one that it has ceased to be profitable. They find it more profitable to convert their bonds into currency at 120 to 124, and do business with that, than to have a circulation of $90 on the $100 bond, and pay taxes on the circulation. There are various expenses, amounting to a heavy tax, attendant on bank circulation, and hence banks in all the large cities have surrendered their notes to the extent the law permits, and have withdrawn their bonds. Had the circulation been profitable, these banks would never have abandoned it three years or more in advance of a most improbable event.

Since the passage of the Resumption law silver has become an object of special interest in financial matters, and there are now two bills pending in Congress for the recoinage of the historical silver dollar, and making it, as it had been for eighty years, a legal tender. Should silver in this way be restored, at its old standard weight, as a legal tender, then resumption, so far as the legal-tender notes are concerned, will be a matter of indifference. Resumption in silver, immediate and direct, is now the special measure of the very class in Congress which demands the repeal of the Resumption act.

Looking at the Resumption act in the light of resumption in gold, the law of 1875 is barren and inoperative, and will remain so; and the Democratic effort to magnify it into a menace to business, and a threat to compel payments in gold, is a miserable failure.

We are glad to notice that the County Board has defeated, temporarily at least, the proposition of Mr. County-Architect COCHRANE to build a fancy executive building, an amphitheatre, and surgical pavilions, in connection with the new County Hospital, all of which would probably cost two or three hundred thousand dollars before finally completed. This plan was reported by the Hospital Committee, but seemed to find no favor with the rest of the Board. In the various votes taken on the motions growing out of it, the suspected members of the Board were found generally on the side of spending the money, while those who have some respect for public opinion opposed it. The whole matter was referred finally to a special committee, which ought to report in favor of adding no new work to the County Hospital for a year at least. Then this should be promptly followed up by dispensing with the services of Mr. Architect COCHRANE, who will devise and suggest expenditures as long as he is permitted to remain.

In the last fiscal year ending June 31, 1876, the revenues of the Government, as compared with those of the year before, were as follows:

	1876.	1875.
Internal revenue	$118,074,000	$110,007,000
Customs revenue	147,850,000	157,167,000
Totals	$265,924,000	$267,174,000

This exhibits a gain of eight millions of internal revenue due to Secretary BRISTOW'S efforts to break up the Whisky Rings and collect the excise taxes. From the tariff there has been a falling off of nearly ten millions of dollars, on account of its prohibitory character. While everything was inflated, and prices high, and speculation rife, the prohibitory character of the tariff was less seen than at present. Before the panic it yielded more than $216,000,000 of revenue. Since then there has been a rapid decline. Last year the Protectionists reimposed the 10 per cent deduction made in 1872 under the pretense that it would increase the revenue, but no such effect has followed the act. This year not to exceed $140,000,000 will be obtained from this source. The revenue derived from the tariff for several years has been as follows:

1868	$164,464,600
1869	180,048,427
1870	194,538,374
1871	206,270,408
1872	216,370,287
1873	188,089,523
1874	163,103,834
1875	157,167,722
1876	147,850,000

In two or three years more it will not yield enough to pay the interest and sinking fund of the debt.

The City Gas Inspector has been heard from. He hasn't said anything of any particular value, nor given any information that couldn't have been obtained gratuitously from any practical gas-fitter, but it was just enough to remind the public that there is such an official drawing $2,000 or $3,000 a year out of a depleted City Treasury without rendering any services which are of the slightest value to the public, and generally without being heard of from one year's end to the other. This should remind the Council to abolish the office, to take effect at the end of the fiscal year, and remind Mayor HEATH to discharge the present incumbent immediately as a useless expense which the city cannot afford. We have no doubt that a good many items of this kind can be saved as the Mayor and Council get around to them.

We print elsewhere the speech of Gen. TUTTLE, of Iowa, delivered a few evenings ago at the HAYES and WHEELER ratification meeting in Des Moines. For fifteen years Gen. TUTTLE has been the most popular and influential Democrat in Iowa. The General was a DOUGLAS Democrat, and when the War broke out went into the Union army and fought his way high up in the ranks of fame. He was a candidate for Governor on the Democratic ticket, and again for Congress on the same. He has been to that party not only a leader, but he has been the shield and armor of it. Whenever they were charged with being an anti-War party, their reply would always be, "Look at TUTTLE, the greatest of Iowa soldiers. He's a Democrat, and did any of you fellows fight better than he did?" The Copperheads of the party have distrusted him and abused him privately ever since he went into the War, and every nomination for office he has had at their hands was made simply because he was stronger as a man than the party was as a party. The General says in his speech that while he has always been a Democrat, he has not been one of the Copperhead or Confederate kind. The General has been living along in hope that the Confederates would not attempt again to control the Democratic party, but their course in Congress during the last eight months has alarmed and disgusted him. When they nominated TILDEN, one of the authors of the infamous peace platform of 1864, and also that malignant Copperhead TOM HENDRICKS, the General could stand it no longer, but broke for HAYES and WHEELER. But read the speech.

While Russia, Austria, and Germany have formed a ring about Turkey and Servia to watch the combat and sit glowering at each other; while England prowls around the ring, blustering and threatening; and while the little Powers, aping the bigger, go about in a truculent manner talking about armies, navies, and campaigns, France alone of all the European nations appears to be clothed in her right mind. She is devoting herself to measures of moderation and wisdom, seeking to make her resources fruitful and to build up her industries upon the broad basis of peace. In every part of the Republic the great industrial fete to be given in 1878 has been cordially welcomed, and the interest takes a practical shape in the subscriptions to the Paris loan, which is partially to be applied to the Universal Exhibition. The Minister of Commerce, in his estimates attached to the bill authorizing the Exhibition, says:

> The total expense is estimated at 35,313,000 francs, 22,228,000 francs of which are for the erections, and 3,265,000 francs for the park and cascade. In 1867 23,000,000 francs were expended, the increase of expenditure expected in 1878 being due to the additional surface to be covered. The receipts reckoned upon are for the coming occasion 14,000,000, as against the 10,765,000 francs taken in 1867. The Palace on the Trocadero will be sold, and will also add to the receipts. In all, including the sale of the material, the total receipts will be probably 19,235,000 francs, so that the deficit will be about 16,000,000. But, judging from the stimulus to commerce from the Exhibition of 1867, there is much reason to believe that the State will equally benefit from that of 1878.

They appear to be straining at very small gnats and swallowing immense camels in South Carolina. In the Mayor's Court of Columbia the other day, Mr. H. W. PURVIS was fined $5 and costs for using profane language at the "Yankee Camp," and MILLER WRIGHT, arrested for remarking on the public street that it was "damned hot," was discharged, the magistrate evidently thinking that no use of language, profane or otherwise, could overstate the condition of the weather. While they are arresting men in South Carolina for swearing would it not be well to arrest a few for murder. There was a murder recently at Hamburg, in that State, of eight or ten helpless, unarmed negroes, who had been guilty of no offense, and were taken out into a cornfield and shot down like dogs. Apart from the brutal and cold-blooded murder itself, the amount of profanity that it has caused among Northern Democrats is appalling. As there seems to be a peculiar sensitiveness in South Carolina about swearing, the prompt punishment of these murderers would not only make some compensation for their savagery, but also prevent any further display of Democratic profanity.

The Bohemians of this city are needlessly alarmed at a tempest in a tea-pot. The *Post and Mail* having stigmatized the Bohemian residents of the Sixth Ward as thieves and paupers, straightway all Bohemia is on the rampage, holds a public meeting, and passes resolutions of denunciation of that paper and of denial of the charges made by it. The Bohemians should remember that this is a very little matter; that the paper abusing them is a very little paper; and that the very little paper was only seeking advertisement in the very large papers, which it has secured. Its course towards them was not malicious, but only mischievous. Every one knows that the Bohemians, as a people, are well behaved, peaceable, and industrious; that they work hard for a living and pay their taxes; and that they are an excellent class of citizens. Being quiet and orderly, however, they are very sensitive, and this little paper, knowing that peculiarity, has taken advantage of it to get some free advertising, which they have rather inconsiderately allowed it to secure.

This is the way they do it in Spain: On the 24th of last June a railway accident occurred near Tarrega, by which twenty-one persons were killed and forty-nine wounded. The Spaniards did not hold a Coroner's inquest and find a Divine visitation, but they followed up the accident by the passage of a bill in the Cortes providing that whenever a railway accident resulted from the carelessness or bad management on the part of the company or its employes, the company should pay a fine of $15,000 to the family of every person killed, a fine of $7,000 to the family of every person incapacitated for labor, and $5 per day for the care of every person injured, until such person recovers. The provisions of such a bill in this country would not be as severe as stockholders might imagine, since it would reduce the number of accidents. Endangering the dividends would be the best security from railway disasters that the traveling public could ask for.

A Belgrade letter to the London *Times*, dated July 8, says that between 3,000 and 4,000 Austrian subjects—Slavs—have been already incorporated with the Servian army as volunteers, and that many others are flocking to Belgrade to tender their services. Russian officers and veterans from all the revolutionary wars of these last twenty or thirty years bring the aid of their swords and their experience to the support of a cause hallowed in their estimation by the profession of national principles. Many of these adventurers were attracted by the reputation of Gen. TCHERNAYEFF, the Russian General raised to the command of the chief Servian army,—a hot-headed man, as his countrymen describe him, but certainly not deficient in ability, in knowledge of his trust, or in high, dashing courage. The Servians are also reinforced and helped by the thousands of insurgents in Bosnia and Herzegovina, and those who still linger in the Bulgarian mountains, where the Turks still master the cities and the plains.

The London *Times*, in discussing the probable defeat of Servia in her unequal contest with the Turkish Empire, which has the resources and men of a population of 24,000,000 to draw upon, while Servia, with all her auxiliary aids, including Montenegro, has only 2,000,000 or 3,000,000, thus remarks:

> It would not be for the credit or for the real welfare of the European Powers that the Turks should recover possession of that citadel of Belgrade and the other strongholds from which they were persuaded to withdraw their garrisons only nine years ago. Nor would it seem wise to give unnecessary provocation to Russia, who, in 1857, abandoned her claims to her protectorate of Servia, in consideration of the pledge taken by all the other Powers to support, by their common guarantee, the immunities and privileges which the Principality had long enjoyed. Nothing more fatally tends to complicate, aggravate, and perpetuate the Eastern question than the wavering policy followed by European diplomacy with respect to the relations between the Porte and its Christian subjects and vassals, by turns encouraging and snubbing the hopes of the latter, and blowing hot and cold on their aspirations.

A druggist in Paris was recently punished by the Courts for failing to test or analyze the contents of the phials and packages handed down to him by his predecessor. The average American druggist's clerk whose knowledge of pharmacy enables him at any time to mistake strychnine for senna, and to put up oxalic acid for squills, will probably regard apothecaries' law in France as a hardship; but the average consumer of drugs in this country, as he contemplates the possibility of his being a victim sooner or later of the fatal drug-store where prescriptions are often put up as a bartender compounds smashes, will envy the security of sick Frenchmen.

Among recent deaths are those of CHARLES HEAVYSEGE, who was connected with the Montreal *Witness*, and published several volumes of poems, one of which, "Saul—A Drama," obtained recognition both in England and the United States; of Brevet Brig.-Gen. OSBORN CROSS, who entered the United States Army as Second Lieutenant of the First Infantry July 1, 1825, and who at the time of his death was on the retired list; of FRANK H. LORD, an actor of promise, who had played in St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and Philadelphia; and of JOHN T. MOORE, one of the original Directors of the Equitable Life-Insurance Company.

The New York *Herald* of Saturday last prints an article over a column in length which is in the nature of a warning to the Democracy that they cannot afford to indorse negro-killing as an issue of the Presidential campaign. As it speaks of Democratic editors in general, however, as "a race of flippant idiots," we fear its warning may fall upon unfruitful ground. The *Herald* should remember that, while the flippant Democratic idiots of the North apologize for negro-killing, the Southern Democrats defend and justify it, and that the Southern wing is the dominant element of the party.

OFFENBACH, in one of his letters, announces that he shall write a little book about music in America when he gets back to Paris. As OFFENBACH was in New York and Philadelphia just forty days, engaged in bringing out his own trash with a snap company, what does he know about music in America? As he heard nothing in the way of music except that produced by the few fiddlers whom he led in the theatre orchestras, his proposition will strike most people as simply impertinent.

PERSONAL.

Robert Collyer has been visiting James T. Fields at Manchester.

Mrs. Levy, *nee* Conway, has presented the cornet-player with a daughter.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken and family, of Chicago, are summering at the Ross Farm, in West Bridgewater, Mass.

A Philadelphia fashion-writer remarks that not one woman in a hundred has a neck and shoulders fine enough to show.

The best summer-hotel business this year is done at Long Branch. The fashionables who gather at Newport live in cottages.

Miss Rose Eytinge made her first appearance in California at John McCullough's Theatre in San Francisco last Monday night.

Congressman Seelye has accepted the Presidency of Amherst College. Now we shall see what the politician in scholarship can do.

The public will be glad to learn from a high authority that "the passion for clinging drapery among women is diminishing, because it is not becoming most figures."

The Cincinnati *Commercial* declares that Senator Jones is "the only man in Congress to-day who is worthy to be named with Hamilton and Webster as a man of financial learning and understanding."

The finical Parisians complain that M. Bartholdi's statue, soon to be erected in New York, is too fat. But it should be remembered that Jean Crapeau's apprehension of fatness is limited by his opportunities.

The new Postmaster-General, Mr. Tyner, is married, and his wife up to the time of her marriage, which took place between three and four year ago, was a clerk in the United States Treasury Department.

The literary world may be glad to hear that Edmund Steadman's son is "an able salesman" in a New York book-store. The select literary coterie of New York seems to be felicitating itself on the amazing splendor of this young man's career.

Mrs. Custer, widow of Gen. Custer, offers to distribute the packs of stag-hounds and fox-hounds formerly owned by her husband, among gentlemen in New York who will pay the express-charges on them and provide them with good homes.

The Boston *Saturday Evening Gazette* says: "In the dispute that has arisen respecting the life of Hawthorne, the asperity of the one party to it, or the meekness of the other, it seems to us should not influence the public mind in estimating as to which side has the right." The *Gazette* judges

that Mr. Lathrop's estimate, or study, of Hawthorne's character, was just the feature of a biographical work as to which the latter had misgivings.

Fox-chasing at night has become a standard amusement in Clark County, Ky. Ladies participate in the sport. A company of six ladies and six gentlemen, most of them married people and related to each other, were out after a fox on one occasion until 2 o'clock in the morning.

A lady said to the President of France: "Surely, sir, you would be very happy and willing, if the nation should desire to continue your rule during a second septennate, to continue being President?" To whom His Excellency said: "*Moi? Je ne suis pas si bete!*" "I? I am not so stupid!"

Count Wilhelm Von Arnim, son of the German statesman who has fallen under Bismarck's displeasure, is now sojourning in New York. He is accompanied by his wife. Niagara Falls is the first destination of the Count and Countess, thence they will go to Philadelphia, where a protracted stay will be made.

David Neal's picture of "The First Meeting of Mary Stuart and Rizzio" has been sent from Lowell to Chicago for exhibition. It was exhibited free on the last two days it remained in Lowell, in obedience to a request of Mr. Neal, who is a native of that city. The number of persons who visited it during that time was over 6,000.

Alluding to the death of the Duchesse de Vicence, the Paris *Debats* mentions that she considered herself the oldest subscriber to that paper, which she took in for seventy years. It appears, however, that another lady has subscribed for the same period—the Comtesse de Mollien, widow of one of Napoleon's most able and honest Ministers.

It is suggested that in the new College of Cookery the Freshman class will wash the dishes; the Sophomore class peel and slice; the Junior class roast and broil; and the Senior class speculate on the dynamics of food. What class, then, will an overruling Providence designate to eat the food prepared? There seems to be here an opening for hardened and unrepentant criminals.

The London *Times'* correspondent reports a design of the leaders of Servian opinion to carve up the Turkish Provinces in Europe, of course giving Prince Milan the lion's share, and making Constantinople a free city, such as Frankfort was before the days of Prussian aggrandizement. But in this case the necessity of "first catching the rabbit" has become conspicuously apparent.

The poet of THE TRIBUNE observes, with justice if not with originality, that Swinburne has committed no offense at all in rhyming "beauty" to "duty." There is certainly more rhyme than reason in the conjunction of the two words. Swinburne's offense, be it understood, was not in the mere act of rhyming, but in assuming that "beauty" and "duty" may co-exist in the female of the species.

Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, when in this country was shown the establishment of Gov. Tilden at Albany, and is said to have remarked that the Governor had the only palace worthy of his official station. The Governor keeps twelve servants, eight horses, and seven carriages. He would be a royal President,—a species of officeholder the American people have not as yet manifested any desire to elect.

Military officers having a pretty wide range of acquaintance among the Indian nobility are free to confess ignorance of any particularly celebrated Sitting Bull. Before the Custer fight Sitting Bulls were as numerous as leaves in a forest; and if the massacre really was directed by a Sitting Bull, his reputation must date from that event. It is a noticeable fact that Gen. Sheridan in none of his dispatches has mentioned Sitting Bull. If Sitting Bull, like William Tell, should prove to be a myth, nobody need be surprised.

It is understood that Mr. McVicker will join the Association of Provincial Theatrical Managers, provided its objects be exactly defined to suit him. He believes the idea of a chain of theatres, which shall be substantially united under one management, so far as dealing with stars is concerned, is incapable of being realized in practice. Compensation of stars must vary according to their local attractiveness, the running expenses of the theatres at which they engage, and the receipts which they bring to the box-office. But it may be possible to adopt a sliding-scale of rates to which all provincial managers can adhere. It is still doubtful, Mr. McVicker thinks, whether the new Association can accomplish much in the way of purchasing and producing new plays. The prestige of metropolitan success is an important element at present in provincial management. If this were removed, it is difficult to say how soon a new standard of comparison could be established.

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

Grand Pacific—John A. Hoffman, Oskaloosa; W. T. Rankin, Keokuk; Judge S. R. Moore, Kankakee; W. W. Hyde, Hartford; C. Harris, Dubuque; Capt. Charles Stewart, Iowa; W. W. Halsey, New York; C. A. Spencer, La Fayette; E. L. Davison, Springfield, Ky.; Proctor Taylor, Pontiac; Irving Kester, Buffalo; James Mason, Cleveland; John B. Dobyns, Jacksonville; G. E. Starkweather, Racine.... *Palmer House*—J. A. Crain, Freeport; V. T. Malott, Indianapolis; E. L. Miller, Decorah, Ia.; John C. Wright, Indianapolis; J. A. Talcot, Cassopolis, Mich.; L. B. Root, New York; Owen Hall, U. S. A.; John Q. Adams, Paris; D. A. Wedding and C. Mosler, Berlin; Dr. Harant, Joseph Wendl, Edward Wendl, and Josef Braumer, Austria; Hans Zachrel, Vienna.... *Tremont House*—D. S. Clark and W. R. Stephens, New York; Prof. A. A. Griffith and the Hon. D. A. McWilliam, Freeport; F. N. Rhinelander, New York; the Hon. Reuben Noble, McGregor, Ia.; J. S. Nervill, Boston; Dr. J. Hobbins, Madison; the Hon. Peter Doyle, Secretary of State of Wisconsin; H. T. Sprague, Providence.... *Sherman House*—Judge J. M. Gould, Moline; Col. Jesse W. Smith, Louisville; the Hon. W. O. Wright, Freeport; William Young, Milwaukee; S. C. Damon, Honolulu; Francis Murphy, Portland, Me.; the Hon. E. H. Osborn and Col. A. H. Hebard, Quincy; the Hon. W. D. Conklin, Fond du Lac.

FIRES.

IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—The fire in the Western Union Telegraph office, between 12 and 1 o'clock this morning, resulted in damage amounting to about $8,000, on which there was no insurance. The building is owned by the Telegraph Company. The fire broke out in the wooden cupola, on the roof, through which all the wires pass, and is supposed to have been caused by the overheating of some one of the wires in the battery-room beneath. Workmen were promptly put to work, and by 6 o'clock the Norfolk wire, establishing connection with Boston by way of Norfolk, Va., was in operation. By 7 o'clock communication was open with New York and Washington, and since then the work of repair has gone on as rapidly as possible.

IN CHICAGO.

The alarm from Box 65 at 1:17 yesterday afternoon was caused by a fire at No. 1152 State street, owned by John McCombie, and occupied as a bakery and dwelling by J. F. Duvinney. Loss on building, $50; stock, $275; insured in the Royal Canadian for $2,000. Cause, an overheated oven in the bakery.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26—1 a. m.—For the Upper Lake region, Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, warmer and clearer, fair weather in the southern portions, and areas of rain in the extreme northern portions, with east to south winds and falling barometer during the day.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 25.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rn.	Weather
6:53 a. m.	30.09	65	63	W., fresh	.....	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.57	76	37	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
2:00 p. m.	30.33	78	32	N. W., fresh	.....	Fair.
3:53 p. m.	30.02	79	33	W., fresh	.....	Fair.
9:00 p. m.	30.02	72	54	Calm	.....	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.02	71	62	Calm	.....	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 80. Minimum, 59.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, July 25—Midnight.

Stations.	Bar.	Thr.	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne	30.01	71	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Bismarck	29.58	74	W., brisk	......	Fair.
Breckinridge	30.05	69	Calm	......	Clear.
Davenport	30.05	70	Calm	.30	Clear.
Denver	30.04	68	S., light	......	Clear.
Duluth	29.92	70	Calm	......	Fair.
Keokuk	30.03	69	E. E., fresh	......	Clear.
LaCrosse	30.00	68	E., light	......	Clear.
Leavenworth	29.95	71	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Milwaukee	30.05	68	W., fresh	......	Fair.
Omaha	29.93	67	S. E., fresh	......	Fair.
Platte	29.99	68	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Salt Lake	29.93	72	N., fresh	......	Clear.

RELIGIOUS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WELLS ISLAND, July 25.—At the Sunday-School Parliament this morning, eloquent addresses were delivered by the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D., on the structure of the Bible and the laws of its interpretation, and W. F. Crafts on Bible-working. In the afternoon, Dr. C. H. Payne addressed a large audience on the subject of the Bible in the schools. Resolutions presented by the Rev. Dr. Norton and P. P. Bliss were unanimously adopted, expressive of the pleasure of the visit to the Island, rejoicing at the success of the Parliament, and recommending the holding of a similar Convention next year. The meeting adjourns to-morrow.

SPORTING.

Inauguration of the Septilateral Trotting Circuit at Cleveland.

Mambrino Kate Wins the 2:36 Purse---Best Time, 2:25 3-4.

Little Fred Gets Down to 2:21 3-4 in the 2:24 Race.

Another Pitcher Hung Up to Dry on the Chicago Grounds.

The Cincinnati Ponies Polished Off at the Rate of 23 to 3.

St. Louis Gets a Set-Back from the Louisvilles---7 to 4.

The Bostons Score a Creditable Victory Over the Mutuals.

THE TURF.

CLEVELAND.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

CLEVELAND, O., July 25.—The July races were inaugurated with a brilliant day's sport. The weather was cool and favorable, the track in perfect condition, and the attendance considerably larger than on the first day of any previous meeting. Pools, before the horses were called, sold as follows: For the 2:36 race—Rose, $100; Mambrino Kate, $45; Irene, $30; and the field $25, showing that some one, at least, believed that Rose was the best horse, rather than Mambrino Kate.

THE FIRST RACE.

At a few minutes before 3 o'clock the 2:36 class was called, with five horses in the field, John McGrew's b. g. Romeo failing to put in an appearance and Gov. Sprague withdrawn. The bell rang, and the five dashed down the line only to be sent back, as two or three of the more restive could not be persuaded to keep their feet. A second attempt to score resulted in another failure, and it was not until the sixth score that the word to go was given. Away they went, with Charmer ahead, Mambrino Kate next, and the other three bunched behind, Rose, however, holding the rear. At the quarter-post Kate pulled ahead and Irene crowded close up to her, holding the second place. Kate kept her distance ahead with vigor, and held it all the way around, coming in under the wire in 2:31. The horses stood as follows: Kate first, Kinsman Boy second, Charmer third, Irene fourth, ang Rose Fifth.

The second heat was won by Irene in 2:25¾, Kate second, Rose third, Charmer fourth, Kinsman Boy distanced.

The third heat was won by Mambrino Kate in 2:29¾, Charmer second, Irene third, and Rose fourth.

The fourth heat was a dead one between Irene and Mambrino Kate. At the start Charmer was ahead, but at the quarter-post, Kate pulled up with her, and the two went side by side for a quarter of a mile like a double team. Kate soon pulled ahead, with Irene and Rose some distance behind. At the three-quarter post Irene began to come up, and, passing Charmer, gave Kate a good pull. As the field wheeled into the home-stretch, and as Irene gradually gained on Kate, the excitement increased, and it began to look as if Kate must pull out hard to save the heat. She made a grand effort, but Irene still followed her, standing nose to nose. When within a rod of the wire Kate's driver grew afraid of his laurels, and struck her with the whip, but the mare broke, and, although she gained the wire first, she was not allowed the heat on account of her break. Charmer was given the third place and Rose the fourth.

In the fifth heat the tried trotters got away on the fifth trial. Mambrino Kate was ahead, with Charmer second, and Irene third. At the quarter-post Charmer crowded close to Kate, but broke and fell behind, Irene coming to the second place. At the three-quarter post Irene put out an extra effort, and it seemed very much as though she would give Kate a severe brush for the race. When the two were coming down the home-stretch they were almost neck and neck; but Kate put out an extra effort and won it in 2:26¼. The first money went to Kate, the second to Irene, the third to Charmer, and the fourth to Rose.

SUMMARY.

Cleveland Club, Cleveland, O., July 25, 1876; trotting purse of $2,500; $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third, and $250 to the fourth; mile heats, three in five:

Nye & Foster's g. m. Mambrino Kate	1	2	1	0	1
M. Goodin's g. m. Irene	4	1	3	0	2
Wallace Pierce's g. m. Charmer	3	4	2	3	3
C. S. Green's br. m. Rose	5	3	4	4	4
C. S. Case's bl. s. Kinsman Boy	2	dis.			

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	.37¼	1:13	1:50	2:31
Second heat	.37	1:13¼	1:49	2:25¾
Third heat	.38	1:14	1:50	2:29¾
Fourth heat	.37	1:13¾	1:50¼	2:26½
Fifth heat	.37½	1:14	1:50	2:26½

THE SECOND RACE.

The 2:24 race was alternated with the heats of the foregoing one. It opened with ten horses in the field, John Trout's Nellie Barlow and B. F. Reeves' Frank Reeves having been withdrawn. The start was given, but, with so many horses to accommodate, it was impossible to expect them to get off on the first attempt. Six scores were made, and some of the drivers still failing to get in proper shape, the judges declared fines of $5 each on Maybird, Richard, Blue Mare, and Belle Brassfield. Two more scores ensued, and, on the next attempt, they got away, with little Fred ahead, Richard second, and Carrie third. Fred kept this position all the way around, winning the race in 2:21¾. Richards came in second, but on account of his running during almost the entire distance was set back to ninth, the running of the Blue Mare, who came in last, keeping him from going clear to the tail of his class. The horses were assigned positions as follows: Little Fred first, Carrie second, Maybird third, Amy B. fourth, Sleepy John fifth, Breeze sixth, Belle Brassfield seventh, Little Gypsy eighth, Richard ninth, Blue Mare tenth.

The second heat went on the second score, with Little Fred ahead, Sleepy John second, and Breeze third. At the third quarter Beeze lapped Sleepy John and crowded him hard to the home-stretch, when he passed him and came in second, Little Fred reaching the wire first. The heat was taken in 2:23¾. The third heat developed the usual amount of scoring, the whole field still hanging to the race, although all possibilities of hope must have gone from some of the drivers. The start was at last made. Little Fred, the hero of the first two heats, took the lead and kept it like a man, at no time showing any indications of giving it up. At the three-quarter post he broke, but came down handsomely in less than three jumps. Breeze started out second and kept it, while Belle Brassfield came in third, a position she held all the way round. Little Fred took first money, Breeze second, Carrie third, and Maybird fourth.

SUMMARY.

Cleveland Club, Cleveland, O., July 25, 1876; trotting purse of $2,500, $1,250 to the first, $625 to the second, $375 to the third, and $250 to the fourth:

Little Fred	1	1	1
Breeze	6	2	2
Carrie	2	3	7
Maybird	3	8	4
Amy B	4	6	5
Sleepy John	5	4	8
Belle Brassfield	7	7	3
Little Gypsy	8	5	10
Richard	9	10	6
Blue Mare	10	9	9

Time—	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarter.	Mile.
First heat	36	1:10	1:44¾	2:21¾
Second heat	27	1:12	1:46	2:23¾
Third heat	36	1:10	1:45	2:21¾

THE THIRD RACE.

A running race, mile heats, closed the day's programme. The race opened with five horses on the track, John Forbes' Vicksburg having been withdrawn. They got away with Daisy Miller ahead, but, at the quarter-post, Nettie B pulled up and passed her, with Waddel third. The latter horse put in his best efforts, and at the three-quarter post had gone so far ahead that he disputed the race with Nettie B. On the home-stretch he made his point, and the horses came in in the following order: Waddel first, Nettie B second, Daisy Miller third, War Jig fourth, Bill Bruce declared distanced. The time made was 1:43.

The second was called immediately, as a heavy cloud, which was rolling up, promised rain. It was soon finished, Waddel taking it without much dispute, the field coming in with War Jig second, Nettie B. third, and Daisy Muller fourth. The time made was 1:46½, with 51½ for the half mile. The money was divided as follows: Waddel first, War Jig second, Nettie B. third.

SUMMARY.

CLEVELAND CLUB, CLEVELAND, O., July 25, 1876.—Running, best two in three, purse $500; $300 to first, $125 to second, and $75 to third:

Waddel	1	1
War Jig	4	2
Nettie B	2	3
Daisy Miller	3	4
Bill Bruce	dis.	

TIME.

	Half.	Mile.
First heat	51½	1:43½
Second heat	51½	1:46½

The last heat was run in the midst of a heavy shower of rain. To-night the weather has cleared, and there is a good prospect for a fair day to-morrow.

POOL-SELLING TO-NIGHT

is quite brisk. The following are examples: The 2:22 class—Cozette $100, Sam Purdy $40, Joe Brown $30, field $35; the 2:29 class—Mattie $100, Gen. Grant $50, Marion $35, Trio $30, field $30.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 25.—The first meeting of the Saratoga Racing Association opened today very favorably, the weather being fine, the attendance fair, and the track in excellent condition.

There were seven started in the first race, a distance of five furlongs, as follows: Rolney, Cyrille, Rhadamanthus, Osseo, Inspiration, Josie C. (sister of Kildare), and Madge. The first-named was the favorite, but only got a third place, Rhadamanthus winning the race, and Inspiration second. Time, 1:03½.

The next race was for the Travers stakes, for 3-year-olds, 1¾ miles, which, though the chief event of the day, brought out only four starters—Belmont's Sultana, G. L. Lorillard's Ambush, Harvey's Fredericktown, A. & P. Lorillard's Barricade. The race was won by the favorite, Sultana Barricade second, Fredericktown third. Time, 3:15½.

The third race was a sweepstakes for all ages, 1¼ miles. Tom Ochiltree, Parole, and Mattie A. started. The race was won by Parole, a dozen lengths before Tom Ochiltree, the favorite at three to one, and Mattie A. third. Time, 2:12¾.

The fourth race, for a prize of $500, was a selling race for all ages, 1⅛ miles, and was won by Piccolo. Paladin second, and Osage third. Grey Nun was left at the post. Time, 2:43¾.

RACES AT SYCAMORE, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

SYCAMORE, Ill., July 25.—The summer meeting of the Sycamore Driving Park Association opened to-day with flattering prospects. The entries number 116, and include many well-known fast ones. The weather was all that could be desired, and called out a good attendance for the opening day, some 2,000 persons being present, including a large delegation of ladies in carriages.

The 3:20 horses were called out at 2 o'clock, but, in skirmishing around, Vira cast a shoe, which delayed the start untill 2:30. Janesville sold first choice in the pools, with Primrose second. The word was given on the fourth score, with Vira at the pole and leading. She kept first place till within a few lengths of the score, when she broke, and was overtaken by Rattler, who put his nose under the wire first, winning the heat in 2:42. Rattler was victorious in the second heat, being hotly pursued by Dixie, who was sixth at starting. In the third heat Primrose and Vira had the advantage at the starting, and retained the heat throughout, crossing the score in 2:39. The fourth heat was hotly contested by Primrose and Rattler, the former coming in one length ahead, in 2:33¼. Rattler won the next and decisive heat in 2:40. Primrose took second money, Vira third, and Janesville fourth—$150, $75, $45, and $30. Time, 2.42, 2:42¼, 2:39½, 2:33¼, and 2:40.

The 2:43 class, with eleven entries, had eight starters. Kitty Fisk drew the pole and went to the front on the send-off, but Arkansas Bob came home first in 2:41¼. The second heat was easily won by Arkansas Bob in 2:42, with Hickory second. Arkansas Bob won the third heat and the race in 2:39. J. M. Botts won second, Hickory third, and Kitty Fisk fourth—$150, $75, $45, and $30. Time, 2:41¼, 2:42, and 2:39.

In the running race Alice Ward was the favorite in the pools, with Ada Lambert second choice. Jones' filly, however, had too much speed, and came in first in 52. The last heat was won by Jones' filly in 51, half a head in front of Ada Lambert. Pompey Smash stumbled and fell, seriously, though not fatally, injuring his rider, Rafferty. Gypsy Queen fell over Pompey, but escaped uninjured. Jones' filly took first money, $50, Alice Ward $25, Ada Lambert $15, and Willie G. $10. Time, 52 and 51.

FALL-RACES AT MACOMB, ILL.

MACOMB, Ill., July 24.—The directors of the McDonough County Stock Association are making great preparations for the fall races, to commence at Macomb, Ill., Sept. 4, and to continue six days. They have changed the bar in the trotting races from May 30 to Aug. 26.

BASE-BALL.

ANOTHER SCALP.

Beginning with the 8th of July, the Whites have successively disposed of the reputations of such pitchers as Bond, Manning, Josephs, McBride, Devlin, Ryan, and Dean. The last-named underwent the scalping operation yesterday, when he met the Chicagos for the first time. He had been fairly successful against other clubs, but had never met the batting nine. Now his topknot hangs on the club-house in good company. The idea that the Cincinnatis were not up to the grade of other clubs had been so widely diffused that a rather small audience met them.

The question of precedence having been arranged satisfactorily, the visitors took up the stick and Jones, Booth, and Gould hit up in the air to the great satisfaction of Hines, Barnes, and Peters. The other half of the inning didn't result in the same way. Barnes hit around third for a fair-foul, but Foley refused the offer. A passed ball let him around to third, and he came in on a ball which Peters hit savagely at the pitcher's legs and which bounded off those extremities as if they had been veritable sticks stuck in the ground. McVey began what proved a long series of safe hits, by a liner to right field. When the hit was returned Kessler muffed it and let Peters home and McVey to second. Anson put a safe one into right field while Mac went to third. White felt it his duty to pull one around into right field to let McVey home, and saved the run, as he planned, at the expense of an out. Hines sent the ball so high that it looked like a speck, and Dean arranged to take it when it came down, but failed to connect. A moment after, the same player muffed Spalding's grounder, but Andrus and Glenn went out before any runs were made off the last error, the record showing 4 runs.

To offset this, the visitors sent in Kessler, who hit safely to left centre, was sent to third on Dean's fair-foul for two bases, and home on Sweasy's good bounder past McVey. After the latter had reached second, and while he was playing a little off, White snapped the ball down to Barnes to cut him off, and Dean started home from third base, but was splendidly run out by Anson, White, and Spalding. The play was clever and risky, but was prettily carried out, and received much applause. Barnes led off the last half of the inning with a left-field bounder, and Peters responded by hitting one through Gould, which sent Barnes to third. Dean marked down a wild pitch, which let Peters to third and Barnes in. McVey and Anson hit safely, and White worked for the side with another bounder, which gave Gould a chance to put him out, but which sent the other two along a peg. Hines hit well to left for a base, and McVey and Anson crossed the score. Hines worked around to third on Snyder's slow handling of his hit, and tallied on a high throw by Sweasy after catching Spalding's high fly.

The third inning was the most notable in the nine for the visitors, for they not only made the largest number of runs for their side in the game, but they saw the home plate for the last time in the afternoon. Sweasy opened the proceedings with an out, but Foley did much better by hitting hard over Glenn's head for two bases. Snyder drove a hot liner right at Anson, and it was taken in without a murmur. Jones popped one down in front of the plate, and Spalding gave him a life by a rather wide throw to McVey, while Foley went to third. White also took an error by a bad throw to Barnes to catch Jones, and Foley scored. Booth then hit safely to left field, and Jones got home with the third run of the game for his side, and, as the event proved, the last one they took in the game.

Space will not permit a description of the remainder of the game, which was by no means well played by the visitors. The fact that the Whites made six runs in the third inning by five long hits and an error by Kessler seemed to take the ambition out of them, and they ambled around, muffed, and fell over the ball in a manner closely resembling an amateur club on an off day. The sixth White Stocking inning was, however, worthy of special note. Hines opened it with a very long one to left centre for three bases, while Andrus sent him home by a terribly hard hit liner for two bases, and Glenn emulated the first man by a remarkable high long drive for three bases. Only three hits were made, but eight bases were made off them, and two runs scored and earned. Other required facts will be found in

THE SCORE:

Chicago	T	R	B	P	A	E
Barnes, 2 b	7	3	2	4	5	1
Peters, s. s	7	5	4	2	2	1
McVey, c	7	4	6	6	0	2
Anson, 3 b	7	4	3	2	2	0
White, 1 b	7	2	3	8	0	2
Hines, c. f	7	2	2	2	0	0
Spalding, p	6	1	2	0	2	2
Andrus, r. f	6	1	2	1	0	0
Glenn, l. f	6	1	2	2	0	0
Total	60	23	26	27	11	8
Cincinnati.						
Jones, l. f	4	1	0	4	0	1
Booth, 3 b	4	0	1	3	1	5
Gould, 1 b	4	0	0	7	1	1
Kessler, s. s	4	1	1	2	0	3
Pearsons, r. f	4	0	0	1	0	0
Dean, p	4	0	3	1	4	5
Sweasy, 2 b	5	0	1	4	5	2
Foley, c	4	1	1	4	2	3
Snyder, c. f	3	0	0	1	0	1
Total	36	3	7	27	13	21

RUNS SCORED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	4	5	6	0	2	1	0	5	0	—23
Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 3

RUNS EARNED.

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Chicago	2	2	3	0	2	1	0	3	0	—13
Cincinnati	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	— 1

Two-base hits—Barnes, 1; Peters, 1; McVey, 1; Andrus, 1. Dean, 2; Foley, 1.
Three-base hits—Peters, 1; Hines, 1; Glenn, 1.
Total bases on hits—Chicago, 37; Cincinnati, 10.
Bases on errors—Barnes, 1; Peters, 1; Anson, 2; Hines, 1; Spalding, 2; Glenn, 2—Chicago, 9. Jones, 1; Booth, 1; Snyder, 1—Cincinnati, 3.
Left on bases—McVey, 1; White, 1; Hines, 1; Spalding, 2; Glenn, 4—Chicago, 9. Booth, 2; Dean, 2; Sweasy, 1; Foley, 1—Cincinnati, 6.
Bases of called balls—Glenn, 1; Foley, 1.
Passed balls—McVey, 1; Booth, 2; Foley, 1.
Wild pitches—Spalding, 1; Dean, 3.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—M. Walsh, Louisville.

Dean, the Cincinnati pitcher, who first appeared on these grounds yesterday, is a full-blossomed thrower, and not always an underhand one either. It is so common with him to transgress the rule about holding the hand below the hip that it was remarkable that no protest was entered. As to his effectiveness, the score speaks clearly enough.

The only really fine play made by the Cincinnatis was that of Foley behind the bat. He changed with Booth, and took this position in the third inning, after it had become clear that the other man could do nothing with Dean's wildness. The crowd were quick to recognize Foley's quickness and pluck, and gave him several rounds of applause. Kessler was the only other Cincinnati infielder who made anything like a good showing, and in his case two brilliant plays were covered up by three errors.

The feature of most interest in the Chicago team was the debut of Andrus, who played for the first time in a championship contest. He was liberally applauded for what he did by the crowd, who seemed to take a special interest in him because he was a stranger. The debut was a successful one enough, and the new man showed that he was very likely to make a good batting record when called on.

Another change that worked well was that of giving McVey a chance to exercise his talent for catching. He changed with White in the fourth inning, and finished the game in front of Spalding, doing all his work in first-class shape, and proving that he can take a day of exercise as well as anybody. A gentleman who had seen Mac in several positions, desired to know yesterday if he could catch for his own pitching. Not decided. The remainder of the nine played their usual close, hard-working game, putting more than usual strength into the batting.

The same clubs play again to-morrow and Saturday, and it may be well for admirers of the game to remember that the two contests named will be the last for three weeks.

BOSTONS—MUTUALS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BOSTON, Mass., July 25.—The sixth game between the Bostons and Mutuals was played on the Boston grounds to-day. The home club excelled at every point. They took the lead in the third inning, and easily held it throughout the game. The Mutuals scored their only run in the third inning. After Holdsworth and Start had been disposed of, Treacy took first on Schafer's fumble. He stole second, and came in on Hallinan's strike, through Morrill. Manning's pitching was very effective. About 1,500 people witnessed the game. The following is

THE SCORE:

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E
G. Wright, s. s	1	1	1	2	1
Leonard, l. f	0	1	2	0	0
O'Rourke, c. f	2	2	2	0	1
Murnan, 1 b	1	1	15	0	1
Brown, c	1	1	5	1	1
Morrill, 2 b	1	1	1	3	1
Manning, p	2	3	0	3	0
Schafer, 3 b	2	3	1	5	2
Whitney, r. f	1	0	0	0	1
Total	11	13	27	14	7
Mutual.					
Holdsworth, c. f	0	0	1	0	0
Start, 1 b	0	0	14	0	1
Treacy, l. f	1	0	2	1	0
Hallinan, s. s	0	0	0	3	1
Craver, 2 b	0	1	1	5	0
Hicks, c	0	1	4	0	1
Booth, r. f	0	2	1	0	1
Mathews, p	0	1	0	0	3
Nichols, 3 b	0	0	4	4	3
Total	1	5	27	13	10

Earned runs—Boston, 5; Mutual, 0.
First base on errors—Boston, 5; Mutual, 5.
Passed balls—Hicks, 1; Brown, 1.
Wild pitches—Mathews, 2.
Total bases—Boston, 13; Mutual, 6.
Time of game—Two hours and twenty minutes.
Umpire—Sumner, formerly of the Lowells.

LOUISVILLE VS. ST. LOUIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—Louisville defeated St. Louis very cleverly to-day, the visitors batting Bradley very freely, especially in the fifth inning, after a chance for a whitewash had been offered but not accepted by errors of Mack and Battin. The features of the game were Ryan's batting and base-running, Clapp's catching, and the infield play of McGeary, Somerville, and Gerhardt.

THE SCORE.

St. Louis.	R	B	P	A	E
Cuthbert, l. f	1	0	1	0	0
Clapp, c	0	0	9	4	1
McGeary, 2 b	2	1	2	2	0
Pike, c. f	0	1	3	0	2
Battin, 3 b	0	1	0	4	2
Blong, r. f	0	0	0	0	0
Bradley, p	0	0	2	0	2
Dehlman, 1 b	0	0	10	0	1
Mack, s. s	1	1	0	3	1
Total	4	4	27	13	9
Louisville.					
Gerhardt, 1 b	1	2	16	0	1
Devlin, p	0	1	0	1	2
Hague, 3b	0	0	3	2	0
Allison, r. f	1	0	0	0	0
Hastings, c	1	1	1	0	0
Fulmer, s. s	1	0	0	4	2
Somerville, 2 b	1	1	1	7	1
Snyder, c. f	0	1	5	2	3
Ryan, l. f	2	2	1	0	0
Total	7	8	27	16	9

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
St. Louis	1	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	—4
Louisville	0	0	0	1	6	0	0	0	0	—7

Runs earned—None.
Time of game—Two hours.
Umpire—Mr. Medart, of St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD, July 25.—Base-ball—Springfield Watch Factory, 44; Jacksonville Stocks, 4.

CAUGHT.

The New York *Herald* of Sunday publishes the following article, which will make a sensation in the ball world, and redound not a little to the credit of the men who trapped the would-be thief so neatly:

It has long been charged that many of the professional base-ball players of the present day have, like Cassius, an itching palm. Upon the right and upon the left it has been asserted that games are frequently "fixed," to be won or lost even before the players put in an appearance upon the field; that a certain clique of gamblers carried the festive ball-tossers in their trousers' pockets, and therefore always knew just how to wager their money in the pool-room to win. It was held that players were paid so much for each game they would agree to win or lose, and that besides this source of revenue they had a still greater one through the medium of a friend whom they could send into the pool-room with instructions how to bet to be sure of winning.

This belief gained ground rapidly with the public, and no wonder, for apparently but little effort was made by the managers of the various clubs to investigate the charges, each seeming to be afraid to probe the ugly sore lest it should prove to be even more rank than it was generally supposed to be.

The inexplicable conduct of some players at certain times gave a deal of color to the reports circulated, and the matter drifted on from bad to worse until it has at last become a painful fact, that at least two-thirds of the interest felt in base-ball six or seven years ago has completely disappeared, so that we now rarely see more than 1,000 or 1,200 spectators of a game that formerly would have attracted from 3,000 to 7,000. Many charges (indirectly, to be sure,) have been made against the Mutual Club in late years, but in justice to Mr. Cammeyer, the Club manager, it must be said that he has ever shown an earnest disposition to root out the evil, if any such really existed. He has even offered a reward to any one who would place in his hands evidence of improper conduct in regard to the winning or losing of any game by any member of the Mutual nine, but thus far no man has ever been able to bring one atom of proof against any of the men. That gamblers and others have frequently made overtures to the players and by holding out tempting rolls of greenbacks endeavoring to seduce them from the path of rectitude the various club managers have long felt assured, but just who these parties are it was difficult to ascertain. At last, however, one of them has been brought to bay. Shortly after the Mutual Club arrived in Chicago on their late tour Mr. Robert Matthews, the pitcher for the nine, received the following communication:

CHICAGO, June 22, 1876.—*To R. Matthews:* I am in communication with Fred Seibert all day. If you want to say anything to him let me know; he requested me to let you know it. Yours, &c.

D. H. LOUDERBECK,
Receiver Western Union, Main office, corner Washington and LaSalle streets.

Knowing that the Fred Seibert mentioned in the above note was the man who sells pools on base-ball games in New York, and surmising the end he wished to attain, Matthews went directly to Mr. Cammeyer and placed the document in his hands, with the remark that he believed Seibert was endeavoring to bribe him. Mr. Cammeyer took the paper and requested Matthews to leave the matter entirely in his hands, which he did. The Club was on the eve of starting for St. Louis, so Mr. Cammeyer, who was determined to get at the bottom of the affair, and ascertain whether or not Seibert really meant to attempt to bribe Matthews, at once sent the following message:

NO. 37 DEARBORN STREET, CHICAGO, June 23, 1876.—*F. H. Seibert, New York:* Write me at Washington Avenue Hotel, St. Louis, full particulars. All will be well.

ROBERT MATTHEWS.

On the receipt of this telegram, Seibert telegraphed to his friend Louderbeck to go and see Matthews in person. Louderbeck called several times at the hotel where the Mutual Club was stopping, but, not finding Matthews, left a note requesting an interview. Cammeyer told Matthews to see Louderbeck, and, while maintaining a discreet reserve, endeavor to get him to tell just what Seibert wanted. The result of the interview was not wholly satisfactory. Louderbeck, while acting and talking in a very mysterious, guarded way, convinced Matthews that his first suspicions were well grounded, but at the same time left him without any actual proof as to Seibert's design. Accordingly he reported to Mr. Cammeyer, who thereupon sent the following message to Seibert:

CHICAGO, June 24, 1876.—*To F. H. Seibert, New York:* Write fully what you want me to do, and what you will do. Don't send any one to me, as I am afraid of "Cammy."

R. M.

This had the desired effect, for Seibert at once replied as follows:

NEW YORK, June 24, 1876.—*R. Matthews, M. B. B. C., Chicago:* All right; will do anything you say. Write me fully. Address No. 214 Penn street, Brooklyn. Will write as requested.

S.

In compliance with this promise Seibert two days later wrote the following letter to Matthews, and Mr. Cammeyer having thus obtained documentary evidence of the fact he had so long been endeavoring to substantiate, *i. e.*, that parties were endeavoring to tamper with his men, let the matter drop until he returned to New York, when he gave the papers to the *Herald* reporter for publication:

NEW YORK, June 26, 1876.—*Friend Matthews:* Your two telegrams received. The first one surprised me, because I did not understand it. I am perfectly willing to do anything you wish me to do, provided it is confined to McCloud and myself. We do not want to pay for a thing and have others have the benefit of it. If you wish me to go ahead I will do so, and every game we have that you will give us straight will be worth $200. I inclose in this a cipher which you can use. Telegraph me, giving me plenty time.

We want it a surety. If we are successful in this and you confine your business to us alone, you will find that no one will be the wiser for it and that you will be dealt squarely with. Of course when you wish us to we will play the Mutuals for a winner. Don't make a mistake in the cipher, and be sure and get it to us early. We can do well for you, and it all lays with yourself. Here are cipher words:

Mutuals	Anderson
St. Louis	Bertram
Cincinnati	Charlestown
Louisville	Darling

If you want us to buy St. Louis just say "buy Bertram;" if you want us to buy St. Louis to win in two innings, say "buy Bertram to win in two innings."

Address all messages to George Howard, New York Turf Exchange, Ney York, and sign them Robert. Don't forget. Yours,

F. H. SEIBERT.

WHAT MR. SEIBERT SAYS.

Mr. F. H. Seibert, the person referred to above, was spoken to by a *Herald* reporter yesterday afternoon at his pool-room in Rutledge street, Brooklyn, near the Union Ball-Grounds, where the game between the Mutual and Hartford Clubs was then in progress. The reporter exhibited to Mr. Seibert the letter printed above and signed with his name, and asked whether it was authentic, and, if so, what he had to say in respect to the transaction. The pool-seller read the letter and admitted its authenticity without hesitation. He had written it, he said, at the instigation of a third party, whom he refused to name. "Go ahead and publish it," said he; "it can't hurt me. Everybody understands that we in this business get everything of that kind we can. Mr. Cammeyer told me some time ago that he had been trying to trap me, and that he had succeeded at last. He has had a grudge against me for a long time because I refused to come here and sell pools on amateur races to benefit his grounds. I can make an affidavit that I never in my life bet $50 upon a game of ball. If that letter is published I will reply to it, but I have no more to say now."

IN GENERAL.

If Dean lets the Chicagos hit him this week for eighty-two bases, we'll never speak to him again.—*Cincinnati Enquirer*.

Probably Spalding hasn't been spoken to on the subject, but if he tells McVey and a few of the others to "turn loose" they will get the fifty-six hits necessary to add to yesterday's score to make up eighty-two.

The beautiful war always in progress between Louisville and Cincinnati has been recommenced by the latter's pointing a disdainful finger at Devlin's nine because they were beaten three games in Chicago. Yesterday's experience may change the attitude somewhat, and Louisville will point the digit awhile.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says, referring to the last Louisville game in Chicago:

We have a club here in Cincinnati called the Red Stockings, of which a good deal of abuse has been written on account of its bad playing. But if the Cincinnati Club ever plays a game during the season in which they make thirty-seven errors and allow the opposite club to make thirty-six total bases and thirty runs off of them, we will advise Mr. Keck to trade off their bases and bats for a yaller dog, shoot the dog, and hire the boys out for the rest of the season as wet nurses.

The Chicago Club made thirty-seven total bases yesterday; perhaps it is a good time to start in on the mission.

AQUATIC.

THE YACHT CLUB.

The Chicago Yacht Club held its regular meeting at the club room of the Sherman House last evening, Commodore T. M. Bradley in the chair, and J. Farrow acting as Secretary. After the transaction of the regular routine business, the names of C. Baldwin, M. Hessler, and E. H. Sammons were proposed for membership.

A motion to amend the by-laws in regard to carrying crews was adopted.

The Commodore ordered the squadron to assemble at the foot of Van Buren street Saturday, Aug. 5, at 4 p. m., for the annual course to South Chicago. Arrangements were also made for a regatta which will take place on the last Saturday in August. The members of the Committees were censured for being backward in their reports. It was also announced that members of the Club not owning boats will have room provided for them in the boats of the squadron. An adjournment was then had.

There will be a trial of speed this afternoon between the yacht Annie Louise Cary and the yacht Sea Gull, of Manitowoc, for $50 a side. The yachts start from the foot of Van Buren street at 3:30 o'clock p. m. The course is to the crib and return.

CASUALTIES.

CRUSHED TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

DAVENPORT, Ia., July 25.—A Coroner's inquest held on the body of a man killed at Wolcott, near here, yesterday, developed the fact that the name of the unfortunate man was George Bouling, and that he was one of the proprietors of the Park Exchange, San Francisco. He went from that city to Philadelphia in the spring for the purpose of starting a restaurant, and carrying it on during the period of the Exposition, but he lost all his investment, and so left there on the 12th inst. for San Francisco. Arriving in Davenport last Saturday, he found his money nearly all gone, and he walked the track to Wolcott, where in the evening he tried to board a freight train, fell under the cars, and was crushed to death.

FLOODS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—A dispatch from Eureka, Nev., reports heavy rains on the surrounding mountains, which flooded the town, causing great consternation among the inhabitants and considerable damage to property, several houses having been swept away. At last accounts the water was subsiding. The storm seems to have been general in Nevada.

A dispatch from Elko reports a washout on the Central Pacific Road, near Osino. An engine and fifteen freight-cars were ditched. The loss is heavy, but no lives were lost. The east-bound express train was delayed twenty-two hours.

STORM DAMAGE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 25.—A heavy thunder-storm visited this vicinity this afternoon, accompanied by a copious fall of rain and hail. Some of the latter were half an inch in diameter. There was very little wind. The cloud, which came from the northerly, hung over the city from 4 to 5 o'clock, passing westerly over the lake. The lightning struck four buildings in the city, but the damages were not serious. Some sewers were choked up, and considerable damage resulted from the flooding of basements and cellars. No damage to vessels.

MINE EXPLOSION.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., July 25.—An explosion in the Black Diamond coal-mine, at Mount Diablo, to-day, killed six miners, and five were badly injured. The explosion was caused by a blast igniting the accumulated coal-dust.

ACCIDENTAL SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., July 25.—A man named Sampson, living in Fair Grove Township, Tuscola County, accidentally shot himself yesterday, the charge entering the right breast. He survived the accident half an hour only.

FOREIGN.

Turco-Servian War News More Mixed than Ever.

The Insurgents Now Victorious and Now in a Despairing Condition.

More Talk Concerning the Proposed Conference of the Northern Powers.

Stanley, the African Traveler, at Last Heard From.

The Mexican Revolutionists Experience Another Crushing Defeat.

THE TURCO-SERVIAN WAR.

TURKISH REPORTS.

NEW YORK, July 25.—A special from Constantinople says that the official organ, the *Basseret*, says: "Austria has declared her intention to occupy Servia if the war is not finished in a fortnight."

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 25.—Official dispatches say that a Turkish detachment from Satchauitza crossed the Servian frontier and defeated the Servians, killing 3,000. It also burned three villages.

Thirteen Turkish battalions attacked and routed the Montenegrins near Nevesinge.

Abdul Kaym, the Commander-in-Chief of the Turkish troops, has arrived at Nissa. A great battle is imminent.

SERVIAN SUCCESSES.

BELGRADE, July 25.—Yesterday the Servian army under Gen. Zach encountered the Turks on the whole line, near Yavor. The artillery fire lasted seven hours, and was followed by an infantry engagement, in which the Servians were completely successful. Two other minor Servian successes are reported.

THE SALONICA OUTRAGE.

LONDON, July 26—5 a. m.—Correspondence relative to the Salonica murders is published. The principal facts are already known. The report of the English Consul at Salonica to Minister Elliott fully and warmly exonerates the American Vice-Consul from any participation in the seizure of the girl which caused the outbreak. The Consul requests that Elliott shall submit this testimony to the American Minister.

THE SERVIAN ARMY.

The *Standard's* Vienna special says the Servians intend withdrawing from all positions to within the frontier. The prevailing opinion in military circles is that the Turks will not follow them thither. The condition of affairs is favorable to armestice. There is great depression in the Servian camp. Several companies of the older reserves have laid down their arms and gone home. Other advices assert that Abdul Kerim intends to force an entry into Servia as far as Kragujeizitz and dictate terms from there.

PROPOSED CONFERENCE.

A *Standard* Berlin dispatch mentions under reserve rumors that Germany supports the proposal for an international conference on Eastern affairs, to be held at Berlin after the first decisive battle, on condition that the topics of discussion are strictly limited before the conference opens.

The *Times'* Berlin special says it is expected that either before or shortly after the resumption of the offensive by the Turks, which is imminent, an attempt will be made to reopen mediation by the Powers.

THE WOUNDED.

The *Daily News'* Paratkin dispatch says 400 wounded arrived there on Monday night.

A DARK VIEW.

The *Daily News'* Belgrade special says the Servian war has virtually collapsed. Henceforth the aggressive is quite abandoned. The deepest despondency reigns in Belgrade. I have some reason to believe that an offer of mediation on the part of Great Britain would be favorably entertained by Prince Milan's advisers, though I have fears that they are victims to Russian intrigue buoyed up by the chimera of Russia's active intervention. Prince Milan's personal aide-de-camp has quitted Paratker with a Russian officer, who had been staying there for some days. No Servian corps are now outside of the eastern frontier. Saitschar is being strongly reinforced and provisioned as a defensive fortress.

The Turks have reopened communication between Bjelina and Ratcha despite the efforts of Gen. Olimpics.

The largest regiment of Servian regulars which were in garrison at Semendrin has started for Alexinatz.

LATEST.

The same paper's special from Belgrade says: an official bulletin claims that Dutinch has captured a fortified camp at Radoaine, commanding the only road between Novi Bazar and Bosnia.

The *News'* Vienna dispatch says a great battle is expected on Friday, the Turks now having 30,000 men concentrated at Widdin.

The *News'* Rome special says Italy demands explanations from the Khedive in consequence of extortions practiced by the Emir of Zeila on Italians.

The *Gaulois* has a St. Petersburg special stating that England has remonstrated with Russia upon the proceedings of the Moscow Slavonian Committee.

FRANCE.

THE ASSEMBLY.

VERSAILLES, July 25.—The Senate has adopted the bill authorizing the International Exhibition.

The Chamber of Deputies has voted a credit of $1,500,000 for the expenses of the War Department.

The Senate Committee on the Municipal bill consists of four supporters of the measure and five Bonapartists who are hostile to it. Senators belonging to the Right definitely agreed to-day to elect successively Legitimist, Orleanist, and Bonapartist candidates to vacancies which will occur as the present life Senators die.

M. Chesnelong, Clerical Legitimist, who will be the first to be benefited by this arrangement, is already promised 144 votes.

A DUEL.

LONDON, July 26—5 a. m.—The *Standard's* Paris special says it is reported that M. Francais, member of the Commune, has been seriously wounded in a duel at Geneva, by M. Virmezch, editor.

GREAT BRITAIN.

EXTRADITION.

LONDON, July 25.—Minister Pierrepont denies that he is negotiating a new Extradition treaty with Lord Derby. He says that whatever steps may be taken must proceed to or from Washington. In answer to a question as to what Lord Derby meant by saying that he hoped to establish a provisional arrangement to tide over possibly-long negotiations, Minister Pierrepont said: "I was in the House of Lords and heard that remark. I think I know what Lord Derby meant, but that is for him to explain, not me. But I deny that I am a party to any negotiation. Of course, I cannot say what may be passing between London and Washington."

DIED.

LONDON, July 26—5 a. m.—Sir John William Kaye, statesman and author, is dead.

FAILURE.

Thomas Barge & Brothers, merchants, of Manchester, have failed. Liabilities, $300,000.

STANLEY.

THE EXPLORER HEARD FROM.

LONDON, July 26—6 p. m.—The *Daily Telegraph* announces this morning that letters from Henry M. Stanley, the famous explorer, have been received, dated April 24, fifteen days' march from Ukiki.

SWITZERLAND.

TOWN BURNED.

LONDON, July 25.—The town of Albeuve, La Beuve, Switzerland, was totally burned on the 20th inst.

SPAIN.

APPOINTMENT.

MADRID, July 25.—Jose Barzanallana has been appointed Spanish Minister of Finance.

MEXICO.

REVOLUTIONISTS DEFEATED.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 16.—Gen. Alatorre, with his advance of 400 men, defeated on the 13th inst. the revolutionist, Fidercio Hernandez, with 1,500 men at Perote, on the railway near Orizaba. It was a complete and decisive victory. One hundred of the revolutionists were killed. Hernandez himself is a prisoner, with 600 followers. All their artillery, ammunition, and 177 mules were captured. The forces of Hernandez having been the best organized, this is a very important blow to the revolution. The Government troops reoccupied Jalappa on the 12th inst.

Gen. Parifiers Diaz is reported at Caxaca.

RAILROADS.

CANADA.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

MONTREAL, July 25.—A railroad quarrel has arisen between the Chambly and Grand Trunk Railroad Companies, and the latter is trying to prevent passengers of the former from connecting with a ferry-boat by prohibiting express-wagons from approaching St. Lambert's depot to take passengers and freight to the ferry-boat.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., July 25.—The Chatham branch of the Inter-Colonial Railway was formally opened yesterday by C. J. Brydges, who, in the course of some remarks, said Chatham should interest herself in the subject of a shipping port in the maritime provinces for the products of the West. Col. Gzowski spoke in a similar strain.

RAILROAD HOSTILITIES.

The war between the various Eastern railroads is again in full blast, but is now fought principally on West-bound freight rates. The Pennsylvania and New York Central Railroads reduced their freight rates about a week ago to 20 cents on first-class and 15 cents on all other classes from New York to Chicago. At that time the Erie, the Baltimore & Ohio, and the Grand Trunk Railroads decided not to follow suit, but, as was predicted in THE TRIBUNE at that time, they could not carry out the resolution, and they have finally been compelled to take freight at the same figures. The Erie is now taking freight at even lower rates, and it is stated that it is making contracts of West-bound freight at 13 cents per hundred pounds on all classes.

CINCINNATI & TERRE HAUTE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—Judge Gresham, in the United States Court to-day, ordered a stay of proceedings under a decree of foreclosure of a mortgage on the Cincinnati & Terre Haute Road, at the suit of the Loan & Trust Company of New York. It was advertised for sale on the 8th of August, but on a showing of the holders of $600,000 of bonds of the road that the Company had been legislated out of existence, a stay was granted as stated until a Trustee can be appointed.

ITEMS.

The General Ticket and Passenger Agents' Association held its regular monthly meeting yesterday at the office of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad. The sheet rates were compared as usual, but no changes of any consequence were made. Mr. Parmelee, the proprietor of the transfer buses, was requested to make the same reduction in proportion for the transfer of round-trip and excursion passengers as are made by the railroads themselves. Mr. Parmelee charges at present 50 cents from the railroads for every passenger he transfers which, on half-fare tickets, is considered a great deal too high.

It is announced by a Manitoba paper that the first locomotive is already running on the Canadian Pacific Railroad at Thunder Bay. Twenty-five miles of the road are ready for the rails, which are on the spot, and the whole 60 miles between Thunder Bay and Lac des Mille Lacs will be speedily constructed. The road from Red River to Rat Portage is being pushed as rapidly as possible, between 200 and 300 men being constantly at work upon it. The steel rails for much of that section have already arrived.

Henry C. Wentworth, General Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad, has gone to spend a short vacation at Elkhart Lake.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

LONDON, July 25.—Steamships State of Pennsylvania, Amerique, Bolivia, Spain, and Cornwall, from New York, and Atlas, from Boston, have arrived out.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Arrived—Steamships Rotterdam, from Rotterdam; Pereire, from Havre; Bothina, from Liverpool; Othello, from Hull; Greece, from London.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 25.—Steamship Oder, from New York, has arrived.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts are used and indorsed by the best hotels, confectioners, grocers, and the first families in the country.

VEGETINE.

It Was Cicero

Who said that "Men were never so like the gods as when bringing health to their fellow-men."

The following Approved Statement will Speak for Itself:

BOSTON, March 28, 1874.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: A few days after the Fourth of July last I got my leg hurt by a fellow-workman letting a plank fall, which struck me on the knee. For four months following I was under the treatment of the physicians at the Dispensary, at the end of which time they told me they could do nothing more for me, and that I must go to the hospital and have my LEG AMPUTATED above the knee. I was removed to the hospital, and lay there ten weeks under the treatment of the best skill the hospital afforded, and no pen can describe the great suffering I endured. My leg was swollen to nearly the size of my body, and all the surface of my knee turned black, and I was told that my knee was so diseased as to render it impossible to save my leg, and unless it was amputated soon I WOULD DIE. When I first went to the hospital I raised such an objection to the amputation of my leg they consented to try one alternative, which was to cut out all the diseased flesh and replace it with sound flesh from the other leg. They did cut six pieces from my well leg and placed it where the diseased flesh had been removed, but the bone was so much diseased that this experiment proved a failure, and I was removed to my home in a hopeless condition. Other physicians were then employed, until all the money which I had saved from my earnings had been expended, and one thing after another disposed of to PAY DOCTORS' BILLS until my family was in a destitute condition, with no hope for myself except relief in death. At this time Mr. Hill, the police officer in my street, called in to see me, and, after rendering pecuniary assistance to my family, brought some VEGETINE for me, urging me to give it a faithful trial, saying when those two bottles were gone he would see that I had some more. After I had been taking the VEGETINE three days the ulcers in my knee commenced to discharge, and I cannot begin to describe the frightful quantity that was discharged during the following eight days, and though previously I had suffered indescribable pain, rendering sleep impossible, after taking VEGETINE three days the pain all left me and my whole complaint seemed to be pouring out of me with this corrupted matter. The VEGETINE was not only forcing disease from me but it gave me strength from day to day. When I commenced on the fourth bottle of VEGETINE the swelling had all left my leg, and the sore, which covered the whole surface of my knee, commenced to heal next to the bone. I am now on the sixth bottle, the sore is entirely healed, and my health so improved as to enable me to walk all over town. The VEGETINE HAS SAVED MY LIFE. It has cured my leg and restored me to health; my knee bears the marks of my great suffering, and it will always afford me pleasure to show the proof of what this good medicine has done for me. I am, dear sir, very gratefully,

JOHN WELCH, 93 Kneeland-st.

The Policeman's Statement.

The above statement is true. I procured the VEGETINE for him, and carefully observed his condition from the time he commenced to use it until he was cured.

WM. B. HILL, Police Officer,
Station 4, Boston, Mass.

Pain and Disease.

Can we expect to enjoy good health when bad or corrupt humors circulate with the blood, causing pain and disease, and these humors being deposited through the entire body, produce pimples, eruptions, ulcers, indigestion, costiveness, headache, neuralgia, rheumatism, and numerous other complaints? Remove the cause by taking VEGETINE, the most reliable remedy for cleansing and purifying the blood.

FIRST DOSE

On a Boston Police Officer.

BOSTON, Nov. 15, 1871.

H. R. STEVENS, Esq.—Dear Sir: In the spring of 1869 I was stricken down with fever, which had a long and almost hopeless run. The best medical advice being in attendance, I was taken through the fever; but it left me terribly reduced and weak, with excruciating pains in my side, back, and hips. I was completely prostrated with kidney complaint, and no medicine seemed to reach my case.

In this condition I was persuaded to try VEGETINE by a friend whom it cured of the same disease, and it seemed as though I could feel the effect of the first dose through my whole system, and from that moment I began to mend, gradually growing better from day to day; and I followed on with the VEGETINE until it completely restored me to health, since which time I have been able to perform my duties as a police officer, enjoying good health; and there is no doubt about the great value of VEGETINE in kidney complaint and similar diseases. I am, sir, respectfully,

LAFAYETTE FORD, 364 Broadway.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Encouraging Significance of the Reduction in Rates of Discount.

The Loan-Market Dull—New York Exchange Firm—Clearings, $2,800,000.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active, and Stronger.

Grain Higher All Round—The Supply Movement Dull.

FINANCIAL.

The ease in the rates of discount continues to be the chief feature of finances here, as throughout the world. The banks, with the inevitable conservatism of established institutions, oppose the decrease and lament it. They fail to recognize that lower rates of interest are necessary to the cheaper production that alone can bring back "good times." The distress to be seen in every class, and the economy which in every department of expenditure is telling so severely on the productive industries and pursuits of the country, are the result simply of the fact that prices are too high for the consumer. How the consumer has come to find himself so suddenly unable to continue the expenditures which themselves carried prices, wages, and profits up so high, it is not necessary here to discuss. The fact is plain. The consumer is unable to spend on the scale he established in the years of prosperity before the panic. The producer must look elsewhere for his market, or must bring his prices down to the level of the means of his customer. If manufacturers and other producers could do both they would experience the maximum of relief. If Africa should prove to be a great market for the iron, cotton, and miscellaneous manufactures of the older world, the most beneficial effects would be at once experienced. If the Black Hills, and the country west, should turn out, as there begins to be some reason to expect may be the case, to be great gold-producing countries, and should attract and enrich, as it would in that case, tens of thousands of men now idlers and non-producers, the impetus given to all trade and industry in this country would be immense. Pending such almost romantic means of assistance, our undeveloped productive industries have three things to do to recover from the blow of 1873. They must allow their surplus stocks to be absorbed by the community; they must restrict their production to the more economical demand; and they must lower their prices. This tripartite policy is now in active operation. Mills and manufacturers have been closed and run on half time. Auction sales have been resorted to for the distribution of the stocks of woolens, cottons, and flannels. Pennsylvania and New England are very carefully readjusting their rate of production to the present appetite of the market. The great point of cheaper prices is in some respects the hardest to concede. Wages have to be reduced, and workingmen and employes resist that to the last. New economies, shorter and less expensive methods, have to be discovered, and these take time. Finally, capital has to yield 1, 2, or 3 per cent of its annual rate of interest, and on that point capital is as conservative as labor is about wages. Banks have to submit to cheaper rates of discount; lenders to smaller interest. Dear capital is an impossible element in recovery from a panic and the succeeding prostration; not less so than dear labor or dear material. Capital, notwithstanding the hostile conservatism of the banks and money-lenders, has become much cheaper. Loans can be secured now at lower rates than in many previous years. But this is a peculiar kind of cheapness. It is cheap to those who don't want it. It is not the cheapness of abundance. It is a cheapness which comes from a loss of employment rather than from accumulation and growth of profitable use. But this accumulation and growth are in constant progress, and are building up the capital of the country, and when it becomes really cheap, when it is obtainable at reasonable rates, on reasonable security,—that is, when capitalists are willing to loan it instead of hoarding it, and do not insist that when they lend it they shall be allowed to keep it too,—when this is achieved, the country will have at its hand one of the most important factors of recuperation. It is in this way that cheaper rates of discount are an encouraging feature of the situation, and encouraging not only to the community at large, but to the capitalist as well, who can make no money if there is no use for his funds, no matter how high he may quote the rates of interest.

In the local loan market there was a light business done. The supply of loanable funds were greatly in excess of the demand.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent to regular customers. To good, independent borrowers street-rates are allowed.

On the street, rates are 6 per cent and upwards for time loans. The supply of good commercial paper is light.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 50@75c per $1,000 premium.

The clearings were $2,800,000.

COINED BY THE SAN FRANCISCO MINT.

The coinage operations at the San Francisco Mint during the past fiscal year were the largest since its establishment, and the aggregate business will probably exceed that of any mint in the world for a single year. The coinage of gold during the past year, as usual, has been chiefly confined to double eagles. The coinage of fractional gold was confined to the months of September, February, and March. Trade dollars were coined during every month in the year except the first. The descriptions coined during the past two years compare as follows:

GOLD COINAGE.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Double eagles	$26,000,000	$26,900,000
Eagles	100,000	50,000
Half eagles	100,000	45,000
Quarter eagles	....	41,500
Total gold	$26,200,000	$27,036,500

SILVER COINAGE.

	1874-75.	1875-76.
Trade dollars	$3,378,000	$4,523,000
Half dollars	479,000	1,772,000
Quarter dollars	123,000	1,080,000
Double dimes	3,000	227,000
Dimes	343,000	1,351,000
Total silver	$4,327,000	$8,953,000
Add gold	26,200,000	27,036,500
Total gold and silver	$30,527,000	$35,989,500

From the above it will be seen that the gold coinage has been confined principally to double eagles, of which there were $900,000 more coined than in 1874-75. In eagles and half eagles the coinage was only about one-half the total of the previous year. The silver coinage, it will be noticed, was exceedingly large, due chiefly to the demands for coin to displace the fractional currency. The amount of gold operated upon was 1,355,274,900 ounces, and silver 7,901,590,860 ounces. The total waste was but $7,106.74, the legal limit being $121,277.84.

COMPARATIVE WEAR AND TEAR OF CURRENCY AND COIN.

During the period of two years and ten days, from June 20, 1874, to July 1, 1876, the Comptroller of the Currency received from the engravers new bank-notes to the amount of $272,376,512; and he issued for replacement of notes redeemed and the supply of new banks, or banks increasing their circulation, to the amount of $218,050,874. During the twelve months ending the 30th ult., he received $112,232,625, and issued $90,720,565. The total amount of mutilated currency received by the Comptroller and destroyed as unfit for circulation was $238,398,022 during the two years and ten days, and $106,473,190 during the last twelve months. These figures indicate that, in order to keep the bank-note circulation in good condition, it is necessary to renew them once in about three years and three months. The whole expense of paper, printing, redemption, reissues, and probably engraving the entire issue of some $331,000,000, or about 44,000,000 of separate notes, has to be incurred regularly about once in three and one-fourth years. The greenbacks have to be renewed oftener, because the proportion of small notes to the whole issue is greater, and the small notes wear out faster. The ones and twos constitute about 2¼ per cent of the amount of bank issues, while they constitute more than 14½ per cent of the amount of the greenbacks. The difference will be more clearly seen when it is stated, with respect to the number of notes, that 42 greenbacks out of every 65 are ones and twos, while only 22 out of every 80 bank-notes are ones and twos; or, approximately, 64 greenbacks and only 27 bank-notes in every 100 are ones and twos. It is fair to assume, therefore, that the greenbacks and bank-notes taken together have to be renewed as often as once in three years. Coin money will last from seven to ten times as long, and then it can be renewed at a comparatively trifling cost, and the loss by wear during the whole life of the coin will seldom exceed 1 per cent.—*Springfield Republican*.

FINANCES IN LONDON.

The London correspondent of the *Financial Chronicle*, July 8, sees no prospect of immediate improvement in the trade of England:

Many branches of commerce are represented as being in a very dull state, there being no disposition shown to trade beyond strictly legitimate wants. The war between Turkey and Servia and Montenegro naturally tends to check activity, not only with Levantine, but also with other countries of more importance, as there are apprehensions that a false step on the part of any of the leading Powers would bring about a serious war. It would appear, however, that the course of events will be regulated chiefly by Russian diplomatists, and as it is believed that Russia is wanting in the financial means for carrying on a great war, Turkey and Servia will be allowed to fight their quarrel out. Sympathy is undoubtedly on the side of the Christian populations, and no doubt it would be better for the civilization of Europe if the Turkish Power were squeezed into Asia. As long as this uncertain state of affairs lasts, it is evident that there is no hope of improvement in trade. Neither are there many new schemes likely to be introduced to public notice, and, consequently, there is no prospect of any immediate increase in the demand for money. The money-market is likely to remain in a quiet condition for a long time to come, unless, indeed, a serious war should interrupt the anticipated course of events.

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 111⅛@111⅜ in greenbacks.

Greenbacks were 89⅞@89⅞c on the dollar in gold.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	120⅝	120⅞
United States 5-20s of '65	115⅞	116⅛
5-20s of '65—January and July	117⅞	118⅛
5-20s of '67—January and July	119⅞	120⅛
5-20s of '68—January and July	121⅛	121⅜
10-40s	118⅛	118⅜
United States new 5s of '81	118⅛	118⅜
United States currency 6s	125⅞	.....

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. bonds	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. sewerage	*104½	*105½
Chicago City 7 ¥ ct. water loan	*104½	*105½
Cook County 7 ¥ ct. bonds	*106½	*107½
West Park 7 ¥ ct. bonds	.....	*97
North Chicago 7 ¥ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	.....	*95

*And interest.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side (ex. div.)	143	....
City Railway, West Side (ex. div.)	150	....
City Railway, West Side, 8 per ct certs.	*108	*108
City Railway, North Side	125	....
Traders' Insurance Company (ex. div.)	....	125
Chamber of Commerce (ex. div.)	....	75
Chicago Gas-Light & Coke Company	135	....
Exposition stock (old)	35	40
Exposition stock (new)	25	35
Exposition stock (scrip)	25	....

*And interest.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Gold firm at 111⅛@111⅜.

Carrying rates ½. Borrowing flat.

Governments strong and higher, with active demand. Offerings small.

Railroad bonds were firm.

State securities were higher; Ohio 6s of 1886 sold at 114⅜.

The stock market was very weak, with a decline for the day of from ⅝@4⅝c, the latter New Jersey Central. Ohio & Mississippi declined from 13¼ to 11¼. The next weakest stocks were Western Union, St. Paul, Noth western, Michigan Central, and Delaware & Lackawanna. The disposition to press down some of the coal roads had a depressing influence upon the whole market, and the strong bearish feeling in the shares of these roads is based upon a fear that the combination may possibly be broken. There is little or no effort being made to sustain the share-list generally, as many operators, large and small, are out of town, and a feeling of indifference seems to pervade the Stock Exchange. In addition to the causes previously existing to disturb speculation, some of the Western roads show a falling off in earnings from last year, when traffic was heavy. This was used against the Granger stocks, and assisted the general decline. Transactions to-day aggregated 125,000 shares, of which 20,000 were Western Union, 4,500 Northwestern, 24,000 St. Paul, 4,000 Erie, 27,000 Lake Shore, 20,000 Ohio, 4,000 Michigan Central, and 12,000 New Jersey Central.

Money market easy; 1½@2. Prime mercantile paper, 3@4.

Customs receipts, $300,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $154,000.

Clearings, $14,000,000.

Sterling weak; 60 days, 488; sight, 490.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	120⅝	New 5s	118⅛
Coupons, '65	116⅛	10-40s, reg	118⅛
New	118	10-40s, coupons	119
Coupons, '67	120	Currencies	126
Coupons, '68	121⅛		

STOCKS.

Western Union	69¾	New Jersey Central	64¾
Quicksilver	13	Rock Island	108¼
Quicksilver pfd	15	St. Paul	37⅝
Pacific Mail	22¼	St. Paul pfd	69⅝
Mariposa	6⅝	Wabash	2
Mariposa pfd	7	Wabash pfd	3
Adams Express	110¼	Fort Wayne	103
Wells-Fargo	83½	Terre Haute	3½
American Express	59½	Terre Haute pfd	13½
United States	74	Chicago & Alton	101½
New York Central	105⅞	Chicago & Alton pfd	106
Erie	13¾	O. & M.	11¼
Erie pfd	21	Del., L. & W.	100¾
Harlem	138	Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	18
Harlem pfd	133	Atlantic & Pacific pfd	2½
Michigan Central	44¾	Missouri Pacific	6
Panama	133	Indiana Central	[illegible]
U. P. stock	60	Chicago, B. & Q.	117⅛
Lake Shore	52¼	Hannibal & St. Joe	13
Illinois Central	93	Central Pacific bonds	109
Cleveland & Pittsburg	85	Union Pacific bonds	104¼
Northwestern	36⅜	U. P. c. land-grant	103¼
Northwestern pfd	64	U. Pac. sinking-fund	94⅛
C., C., C. & I.	42		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee 6s, old	44	Virginia, new	28
Tennessee 6s, new	44	Missouri	105
Virginia, old	27½		

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 25.—The following were the closing prices:

Consolid'd Virginia	53¾	Hale & Norcross	10
California	58	Crown Point	11
Segregated Belcher	70	Yellow Jacket	25¼
Ophir	45¼	Alpha	38¾
Chollar	76¾	Belcher	17¼
Savage	20	Confidence	16¼
Imperial	5	Sierra Nevada	16¼
Mexican	34	Overman	67¾
Gould & Curry	16	Justice	21¾
Best & Belcher	47¼	Caledonia	9⅛

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—Gold, 111⅜.

Sight exchange on New York, ⅜ premium.

Sterling exchange, bankers' bills, 548.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, July 25.—Rate of discount in open market for three months' bills, 1½, being ⅞ below the Bank of England rate.

Consols, money and account, 96⅛.

United States bonds—'65s, 106½; '67s, 109½; 10-40s, 108⅜; new 5s, 106⅜.

New York Central, 98; Erie, 12⅜; Erie preferred, 20.

PARIS, July 25.—Rentes, 106f 75c.

FRANKFORT, July 25.—United States bonds—New 5s, 103.

REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Tuesday, July 25:

CITY PROPERTY.

Quincy st, 100 ft w of Franklin st, s f, 50x80 ft, dated July 25	$[illegible]
Chicago av, 79 ft w of Sedgwick st, s f, 26½x125 ft, dated July 24	3,710
Cass st, n e corner of Indiana st, w f, 20x75 ft, dated July 17	9,000
Leavitt st, 24 ft n of Churchill st, w f, 24x100 ft, dated Oct. 13, 1875	1,800
Hubbard st, 275 ft e of Leavitt st, s f, 25x198 ft, dated July 8	2,000
Trumbull av, s e corner Fifteenth st, w f, 100 x125 ft, dated April 13	1,200
Thirty-seventh-court, 168 ft, w of Halsted st, n f, 208½x147 ft, dated July 1	5,000
Hinman st, 150 ft w of Lincoln st, s f, 25x126¼ ft, dated July 20	2,000
Laflin st, 265 ft s of Polk st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated July 14	4,500
Twenty-fifth st, 191 ft w of Wentworth av, n f, 50x124¼ ft, with six other lots in same subdivision, dated July 3	8,000
West Lake st, 75 2-10 ft w of Morgan st, n f, 50x100 ft, dated July 11	9,375
Fillmore st, 325 ft w of Central Park av, n f, 25x124¼ ft, dated July 24	450
West Fourteenth st, 102 ft e of Union st, n f, 25x100 ft, dated June 26	4,000
Fairfield av, 437 ft n of Twelfth st, e f, 24x135 ft, dated July 22	650
Prairie av, 99¾ ft n of Twenty-fourth st, e f, 49½x188 ft, dated July 21	4,500
Twenty-seventh st, s w corner of Hanover st, n f, 24x124 9-10 ft, also premises No. 53 Emma st, dated July 24	4,300
Same premises, dated July 24	4,300
Kramer st, 250 ft w of Jefferson st, n f, 66⅔x72 ft, with buildings, dated July 21	6,850
Bryson st, s e corner Leavitt st, n f, 27 x119 ft, dated July 11	1,000
Peoria st, 125 ft n of Lake st, w f, 25x 120 9-10 ft, dated Nov. 8, 1875	2,500
Wabansia av, 150 ft w of Robey st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated June 23, 1873	650
Same premises, dated June 24	650
Same, with improvements, dated July 18	825
Fourth av, 150 ft s of Van Buren st, w f, und ½ of 50x100 ft, dated July 17	6,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.

Langley av, 177 ft s of Oakwook Boulevard, w f, 25x175 ft, dated July 19	$6,000

COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Tuesday morning, and for the corresponding time last year:

	Receipts. 1876.	Receipts. 1875.	Shipments. 1876.	Shipments. 1875.
Flour, brls	6,667	7,302	6,210	3,183
Wheat, bu	36,440	102,310	47,555	98,076
Corn, bu	253,010	317,665	131,776	138,956
Oats, bu	28,780	11,380	53,668	7,446
Rye, bu	1,860	1,530	1,583	750
Barley, bu	1,600	1,200		
G. seed, lbs	43,265	780	36,808	4,550
F. seed, lbs	22,301	580	20,604	
B. corn, lbs	14,000		5,106	20,000
C. meats, lbs	356,330	182,920	569,080	423,813
Beef, brls			135	29
Pork, brls	65	126	745	1,336
Lard, lbs	64,200		100,980	242,905
Tallow, lbs	32,980	1,780	80,900	
Butter, lbs	30,125	159,065	89,095	101,186
L. hogs, No.	5,637	12,045	2,865	4,516
Cattle, No.	3,650	2,926	1,786	1,072
Sheep, No.	572	712		
Hides, lbs	105,707	91,175	138,250	110,350
H. wines, brls	150	300	171	272
Wool, lbs	485,6[illegible]	189,502	183,950	296,850
Potatoes, bu	685	24	30	
Coal, tons	9,945		692	
Hay, tons			13	
Lumber, m ft	14,089	13,058	1,936	2,504
Shingles, m	5,272	3,450	702	318
Salt, brls	23,869	122	4,505	4,084
Poultry, lbs		500		
Poultry, coops	62	3		
Game, pkgs		3		
Eggs, pkgs	563	646	10	144
Cheese, boxes	8,691		7,516	
G. apples, brls	222		21	
Beans, bu	400		6	

Withdrawn from store on Monday for city consumption: 928 bu wheat, 399 bu oats, 627 bu oats.

The following grain was inspected into store in this city on Tuesday morning: 1 car No. 1 N. W. wheat, 17 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 12 cars No. 2 spring, 26 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do, 1 car no grade (59 wheat); 3 cars No. 1 corn, 40 cars and 6,000 bu high-mixed do, 179 cars and 37,800 bu No. 2 do, 6 cars new mixed do, 99 cars and 12,000 bu rejected do, 18 cars no grade (345 corn); 22 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 do, 10 cars rejected do, 2 cars no grade (30 oats); 4 cars No. 2 rye, 2 cars rejected do; 1 car rejected barley, 1 car no grade. Total (442 cars), 255,000 bu. Inspected out: 41,582 bu wheat, 139,671 bu corn, 46,143 bu oats, 428 bu rye.

A letter from Lincoln, Neb., from one of the largest farmers in that section, does not confirm the dispatch sent to the Chicago papers a few days ago, which promised a big crop. The writer states that corn will be plenty, but wheat poor, oats only so so, and the barley too much discolored to bring good prices. The wheat harvest is in progress this week in the southern tier of counties in that State. Letters from Central Illinois represent oats as likely to yield but poorly, and the market here was firmer yesterday in consequence.

It was stated yesterday that a cargo of wheat recently shipped from this city had arrived in Buffalo in very poor condition, but it was not stated that the wheat was shipped from Chicago as No. 2. Nevertheless, it would surprise no one in the trade to know that any grade of wheat of the last year's crop had become heated under the broiling sun of nearly two weeks ago, which was hot enough to melt the heart of a stone or a miser. Neither is it fair to presume that because one lot of grain was injured under such conditions, that, therefore, there is any danger in handling grain during present weather.

The leading produce markets were moderately active yersterday, and most breadstuffs were firmer, while there was little change in provisions, except in pork. The weather was again cool, and the continuance of a moderate temperature quieted the many fears which have been entertained in regard to the condition of the grain in store, giving more confidence in the value of the grain, and more willingness to carry it. The trading was, however, chiefly for future delivery; but it is probable that considerable quantities of corn and oats were taken for shipment, though charters were very slow. Greater firmness in wheat in Liverpool, accompanied by an increase in the paper premium on gold, led a few operators to attach some importance to the war news of the morning, and to think it scarcely possible that the major part of Europe can avoid being embroiled in a contest of arms. This tended to stiffen prices for grain, but did not call out any decided demonstration from shippers.

The dry-goods market was devoid of new features. There was continued improvement in the demand for prints, and prices again showed decided strength, but were without important advance. In most departments of the market extreme quiet prevailed. Groceries were moving on a generous scale for the season, both the city and country trade ordering freely. Sugars and coffees were offered at slightly lower figures, the former declining an ⅛c, and the latter a ¼c. Sirups, molasses, rice, teas, and other lines, were held at fully former figures. Dried fruits, both foreign and domestic, were dull, and raisins and currants were quoted "off," the decline in the former being very marked. The fish-trade was quiet, and lake-fish and herring were quoted lower. Prices of butter were firm under an active demand. Cheese remains dull and unsettled. There were no new features in the coal, wood, leather, and bagging markets. Oils were moving fairly, and were without important change in values.

At the lumber sale docks a moderate business was transacted at unchanged prices. The yard dealers report continued dullness, and look for little improvement until after harvest. Metals and hardware were steady, and the orders were rather more numerous and liberal than during the previous week, being chiefly for articles required during the harvest season. Nails were unchanged. Broom-corn was dull and weak, especially common grades, which were in liberal stock. Wool was selling at unaltered prices. Seeds were quiet all round, except timothy, cash offerings of which sold readily, but futures were easier and dull. Hay was scarce and quiet. Native green fruits were in larger supply and lower. Poultry and eggs were slow and easier.

Lake freights were very dull at nominally unchanged rates, 1½c for corn to Buffalo being the quoted basis. Rail freights were quiet, with no change in figures, agents asking 20c to New York, 18c to Philadelphia, 17½c to Baltimore, and 26c to Boston, per 100 lbs, and being willing to take considerably less. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 10½c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 16,000 bu wheat and 16,000 bu corn.

GRAIN IN STORE.

The following are the footings of the official report of grain in store in this city on the evening of Saturday last, and at corresponding dates:

	July 22, 1876.	July 15, 1876.	July 24, 1875.
Wheat—			
No. 2 red	2,764	3,017	976
No. 3 winter	370	1,770	2,623
Rejected winter	7,958	8,749	......
No. 1 spring	7,860	8,253	58,119
No. 2 spring	954,730	928,573	576,527
No. 3 spring	136,270	128,683	100,765
Rejected spring	94,856	75,771	31,423
No grade spring	2,120	1,874	111
No. 1 N. W. spring	143,629	147,247	70,877
No. 2 N. W. spring	359,476	384,580	168,710
Total	1,710,042	1,688,477	1,010,131
Corn—			
No. 1	7,364	3,836	13,540
No. 2	503,084	680,976	2,074,407
Rejected	305,203	153,802	259,126
No grade	50,082	19,374	16,566
High mixed	72,975	67,683	555,409
New do	19,225	12,861	......
Yellow	703	267	21,025
White	......	......	994
New No 2	......	......	2,391
New rejected	......	......	6,588
New mixed	34,721	31,076	
Total	996,557	969,848	2,950,046
Oats—			
No. 2	116,575	167,130	172,509
Rejected	42,435	49,417	9,688
No. 2 white	47,882	70,296	37,156
No grade	......	1,301	......
Total	206,892	288,144	219,353
Rye—			
No. 1	375	398	292
No. 2	47,489	42,620	963
New No. 2	1,152	......	......
Rejected	12,027	12,123	115
New rejected	808	......	......
No grade	1,059	1,423	......
Total	62,909	56,564	1,370
Barley—			
No. 2	307,978	304,436	4,093
No. 3	24,999	25,767	1,478
Rejected	13,928	13,956	1,391
Total	346,905	344,159	6,962

Total of all kinds in store, 3,323,305 bu. These figures show an increase during last week of 21,565 bu wheat, 26,709 bu corn, 6,345 bu rye, 2,746 bu barley, and a decrease of 81,252 bu oats. Total decrease, 23,887 bu. The above noted quantities of Northwestern wheat include 143,008 bu No. 1 Minnesota, and 295,753 bu No. 2 Minnesota.

BRITISH CROP PROSPECTS.

Henry Kaines Jackson writes in the last received issue of *Dornbusch* that the promise for wheat is excellent, and the requirements from foreign sources will probably not exceed 10,000,000 quarters for the coming crop year. Under these circumstances he professes to expect a decline of 6 shillings per quarter during the six weeks following July 10. He thinks that the prospect is better for prices on corn,—that English buyers will be fortunate if they can obtain autumn and winter supplies at present rates.

FOREIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago Customs July 25: Michael Burke, 1¼ casks gin; Fowler Brothers, 600 bags salt; North Chicago Rolling Mill Company, 10 tons spiegel iron; Union Rolling Mill Company, 20 tons spiegel iron. Amount of duties collected, $4,162.04.

WHEAT-IMPORTS INTO GREAT BRITAIN.

The complete statistics of the import movement of wheat into Great Britain from various countries during the past six months, as compared with the first half of 1875 and 1874, are as follows:

From	1874 Cwts.	1875 Cwts.	1876 Cwts.
Russia	2,432,414	3,804,886	3,410,241
Denmark	85,310	71,235	248,975
Germany	1,551,066	2,029,830	1,659,174
France	4,227	258,771	203,505
Turkey, Wallacia, and Moldavia	393,647	348,514	824,472
Egypt	103,645	183,616	898,288
United States	11,503,164	11,099,066	10,748,803
Chili	841,887	311,047	442,774
British India	781,983	118,746	1,166,358
British N. America	692,742	582,088	560,989
Other countries	698,219	178,711	1,538,720
Total	19,088,324	18,986,424	21,702,299

It will thus be seen that while the aggregate imports for the first six months of the current year were larger than for the like period of 1875 and 1874, there has been a decided falling off in the amount received from the United States, the portion of American wheat being less than 50 per cent of the whole, while in 1875 it was 58⅛ per cent, and in 1874 about 60¼ per cent.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active and irregular. Pork and lard averaged higher, while meats were again easier. Hogs were firmer, being in small supply, and this fact influenced the market for future delivery, where there were any shorts to be filled, while there were few shipping orders on hand to strengthen cash product. The falling off in the receipts of hogs surprises many operators, but others profess to have expected and prepared for it.

Mess Pork—Was moderately active, and irregularly firmer, advancing 15@25c per brl, and then weakening, closing 10c above the latest prices of Monday. There was a fair inquiry for shipment, and car-lots were scarce. Sales were reported of 420 brls cash at $18.60@18.75; 2,750 brls seller August at $18.47½@18.60; 5,750 brls seller September at $18.62½@18.82½; and 50 brls back pork at $18.35. Total, 8,970 brls. The market closed steady at $18.55@18.65 for cash $18.55@18.57½ seller July; $18.55@18.57½ seller August; $18.65@18.67½ for September; and $15.75@15.80 seller the year.

Prime mess pork was nominal at $19.00@19.25, and extra do at $14.25@14.50.

Lard—Was less active, but in fair demand, and closed about 5c per 100 lbs higher than the previous evening, though Liverpool was quoted (down to 49s) 6d per cwt lower. Sales were reported of 2,250 tcs seller August at $10.77½@10.82½, and 3,750 tcs seller September at $10.87½@10.97½. Total, 6,000 tcs. The market closed firm at $10.82½ cash or seller July; $10.82½@10.85 for seller August; $10.97½ seller September; and $9.87½@10.00 seller the year. Summer-rendered was quoted about 10c per 100 lbs under winter.

Meats—Were less active and a shade easier, but with no change in quotations except on winter short ribs, which were lower. The trading was almost confined to changes over, and there was no apparent demand for shipment. Sales were reported of 400,000 lbs short ribs at $9.55@9.65 per 100 lbs for August and $9.75@9.82½ for September; also 100 tcs summer sweet-pickled hams (16 lbs) at 12½c.

	Shoulders.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	7¼	9⅛	10
Boxed	7½	9¾	10¼
July	7¼	9⅛	10
August	7¼	9½	10
September	7⅝	9¾	10¼
Bacon, cash	8½	11	11¼

Summer-cured meats were quoted at 6¼@6½c for boxed shoulders; 9⅛@9⅜c for do short ribs; 9¼c for do long clears; 9¾c for do short clears; 9½c for do long and short clears; 9⅜@9½c for do Cumberlands; 12@12½c for sweet pickled hams; and 12c for boxed long-cut hams. Bacon hams about 13½@14½c.

Grease—Was quiet at 6@8c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $10.75@11.00 for mess; $11.75@12.00 for extra mess; and $26.00@26.50 for hams.

Tallow—Was quoted at 8@8¼c for city, and 7@8c for country lots, according to condition.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was rather more active, but dull enough to merit the title of inactive to most dealers. One inquiry was made by a shipper, but the purchasing was done altogether by local men. There was no important changes in prices. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters, partly at $6.50; 950 brls spring extras, chiefly at $4.50@5.50; and 30 brls spring superfines at $2.75. Total, 1,155 brls. The market closed nominal at the following as the asking range of prices: Choice winters, $6.25@7.25; medium winters, $5.50@6.00: choice spring extras, $5.00@5.50; medium do, $4.75@5.00; shipping extras, $4.25@4.75; choice patents, $6.50@7.50; common do, $5.75@6.00; sour springs, $3.00@3.50; spring superfines, $2.50@3.00. Rye flour, $4.00@4.25.

Bran—Was more active, and irregular at about the same average as the previous day. Sales were 90 tons, at $10.25@10.50 on track, and $10.50@10.75 free on board cars.

Corn Meal—Coarse was nominal at $15.50@16.00 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was active and again stronger, advancing 2⅛c from the latest prices of Monday, and closing strong at the top prices of the session. The public dispatches quoted the English markets steadier, and firmer, but private advices called it dull, with only a retail demand. New York was also quoted as more firmly held, but one dispatch stated that to be in consequence of the Chicago news, as there was very little demand on the seaboard. Our receipts were light, only 59 car-loads being inspected into store, 30 of which are available for filling contracts, and the fact of a continuous falling off in receipts for several days past led many to believe that country holders are not willing to sell at current quotations. Whatever they may think about ultimate prices, they certainly are not likely to offer much now, when they can sell to deliver it in September for 3⅛c per bu more. So long as such a premium exists on futures, the wheat will naturally be held back, and we may look for light receipts. The facts excited some alarm among the shorts, especially as the war-cloud looked a little blacker than heretofore, and they bid the market up rather vigorously, then let it fall back, and again filled freely towards the close. Much of the buying was done by parties who had sold at higher prices, but some was filled in at a loss, several operators having sold right and left below 87c for August. There was no demand for shipment, except for the lower grades, which were in moderate request. Seller August opened at 90⅛c, sold at 91⅝c, receded to 91⅛c, improved to 92⅛c, declined to 91⅝c, and advanced to 92⅛c at the close. Seller September sold at 93¼@94⅞c, and seller the month ranged nominally at 89⅝@91⅞c, both closing at the outside. Gilt-edged receipts of No. 2 spring closed nominally at 92c, and No. 3 do at 80c. Cash sales were reported of 33,000 bu No. 2 spring at 90@91⅛c; 6,000 bu No. 3 do at 79@80c; 6,400 bu rejected do at 62@64c; 800 bu do (N. W.) at 65c; and 800 bu by sample at 65@82c. Total, 47,000 bu.

Minnesota Wheat—Was quiet, and firmer, keeping pace with the general market. Sales were reported of 1,000 bu No. 2 at 91⅛c; 1,000 bu by sample at 95@98c on track; and 1,400 bu do at 1.10 free on board cars. Total, 3,400 bu.

CORN—Was in better demand and advanced fully 1c per bu, in sympathy with wheat here, and a firmer feeling in New York, while our receipts were smaller, and the stock in store increased less than was thought during last week. Shippers bought more freely than the reported charters indicate, and local consumers took hold of sample lots and the lower grades as fast as offered. The market for future delivery was not active, but the inquiry was steady throughout, and generally exceeded the offerings, a fair number of orders being received from outside, attracted by the belief that corn at present prices is low with the prospects of the coming crop. The market has certainly been very stubborn all through the fearful decline in wheat, and corn has moved steadily forward to consumers, the only check during the hot term being a fear that it would deteriorate in transit. That fear is now quieted down, as the corn sent from this city has all arrived in good condition. Seller August opened at 44⅛c, advanced to 45⅛c, and closed at 45⅛c. Seller September sold at 44⅛@45⅛c, closing at 45⅜c. Seller the month or cash No. 2 was about the same as August, closing at 45⅛c. Cash sales were reported of 51,200 bu high-mixed at 46⅛@46⅛c; 400 bu yellow at 46⅛c; 178,800 bu No. 2 at 44⅛@45⅛c; 70,400 bu rejected at 38@39⅝c; 5,800 bu do at 40c afloat; 400 bu no grade at 28⅛c; 400 bu ears at 35c; 9,200 bu by sample at 29@40c on track; and 5,200 bu do at 38@43c free on board cars. Total 321,800 bu.

OATS—Were active and firm at an advance of ⅜@1c. The trading was chiefly in August and September, cash being scarce and rather quiet. The receipts were moderate and the shipments fair, and the stock in store decreased last week, leaving but a little over 200,000 bu in store at the close. The market advanced chiefly in consequence of the rise in other grain and the unfavorable crop reports, and New York rallied in sympathy at the close. The crop in Illinois was reported by parties, who have canvassed portions of the State, to be badly damaged by rust, and this statement was confirmed by similar ones from interior points, accompanied by numerous buying orders. It was stated that the oats looked splendidly in the fields, but, after cutting, the grain was found to be very light and poor, having been attacked by rust while in the early stages of development. The advance also brought out the shorts, and competition between them and holders of country orders kept the market strong throughout the session, the offerings being moderate. Sellers August and September opened at 28⅜c, and sold to 29⅛c, both closing firm at the outside. Cash sold at 28⅛@29c, closing, together with July, at the outside. Rejected sold at 21c. Cash sales were reported of 6,600 bu No. 2 at 28⅛@29c; 1,200 bu No. 2 white at 29@30c; 2,400 bu rejected at 21c; 6,000 bu by sample at 20@32⅛c; 7,200 bu do at 30@36c free on board. Total, 23,400 bu.

RYE—Was firm under a good demand, and in sympathy with wheat. There were more buying orders in, and sales of No. 2 were reported at 54@55c, and of rejected at 43c. The receipts were small, and included several cars of new, nearly all of which inspected as No. 2. The offerings of samples were fair, but sold slowly, buyers preferring the graded grain. Cash sales were reported of 3,600 bu No. 2 at 54c; 800 bu do (A., D. & Co.) at 55c; 800 bu rejected at 43c; 800 bu by sample at 40@55c. Total, 6,000 bu.

BARLEY—Was very quiet, not a sale being reported until near the close, when September sold at 69c,—an advance of 2c. There were a few buying orders on the floor for September, but they were limited to figures below those asked, sellers being quite strong in their ideas, in consequence of the advance in wheat and the reports of injury to the crop. Early September was quoted at 67½@69c. Old barley was inactive and nominal at 50c for No. 2, 30c for No. 3, and 25c for rejected. It was reported that the crop in some parts of Eastern Iowa and Illinois was badly injured by rust, and that the New York crop was turning out poorly. On the other hand, Western Iowa and Nebraska were credited with good crops, both as regards quantity and quality, and a few fine samples of new barley were shown on the Board. No sales were reported.

AFTERNOON CALL.

Wheat—Sales 150,000 bu at 92⅛@93⅛c for August and 94⅝@94⅞c for September.

Corn—Sales 45,000 bu at 45c seller August, 45⅛c seller September, and 44c seller the year.

Mess pork—1,000 brls at $18.60 for August and $18.70 for September.

Lard—250 tcs at $9.85 for the year.

Short-ribs—100,000 lbs seller September at $9.75.

LATEST.

Mess pork was in moderate request and 5c higher, closing at $18.62½ for August and $18.72½ for September. Sales 1,500 brls at $18.65 for August and $18.72½@18.75 for September.

Lard was quiet at $10.80 for August and $10.92½ for September.

Wheat was active and irregular, closing about the same as on 'Change. Seller September sold at 94⅜@94⅞c, closing at 94⅝c. Seller August at 91⅝@92⅛c, closing at 92⅛c.

Corn was quiet and easy, selling at 45⅛@45⅜c for August, and closing with sellers at the inside. September sold at 45⅜@45⅝c, and closed at the inside.

Oats sold at 29⅛c seller September.

Barley sold at 69c for September.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was steady at $2.21.

BROOM-CORN—Was dull, and the lower grades ruled weak, being in fair supply. Choice hurl is nearly out of market. Occasionally small orders are placed at 9@10c. Following are the quotations: Choice hurl, 9@10c; hurl, 7@8c; medium and No. 2 hurl, 6@7c; good medium brush, 5½@6½c; common do, 4½@5c; fair inside and covers, 3½@4c; inferior, 3@4c; crooked, 2@5c.

BUTTER—The butter trade continues fairly active, and for choice to fancy qualities, of which there is an inadequate supply, the market is strong at an advance over our last week's prices of 1c. Common and medium grades are also firmer in sympathy, but are not noticeably higher. Notwithstanding the receipts continue unprecedentedly heavy, there is no considerable accumulation here, and the market is in a firm position. We quote: Choice to fancy yellow, 21@25c; medium to good grades, 15@18c; inferior to common, 11@13c.

BAGGING—Cotton seamless goods are now moving with some freedom, and the market shows more real strength than has characterized it within a twelvemonth. In other lines there is not much doing, and the quotations are shaded. We repeat our list: Stark A, 24½c; Peerless AA, 23½c; Lewiston, 23c; Montaup, 23c; Ontario, 23c; Amerlean A, 20c; Amoskeag, 20c; Otter Creek, 20c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14@15c; gunnies, single, 13½@14½c; do, double, 23@24c.

COOPERAGE—Was dull at unchanged prices. There is little demand from packers or consumers of other manufactured work, and stock is quiet: Pork barrels, 90@95c; flour do, 38@45c; salt barrels, 28@30c; lard tierces, $1.20@1.25; whisky barrels, $1.40@1.50. Tierce staves, bucked, $20.00@25.00; pork-barrel staves, bucked, $15.00@18.00; whisky do, $25.00@30.00; flour-barrel staves, oak, $7.50@8.50; do elm, $5.50@7.00; flour headings, 5@6c; flat hoops (flour), $4.00@5.00 per m; round do (do), $6.00@8.00 per m; tierce hoops, $12.00@15.00.

CHEESE—Trade showed little or no improvement, and the market remains weak at 8@9c for good to choice grades. For the poorer qualities prices range down as low as 3c.

COAL—There was little or no improvement in the demand, and prices remain as before. We quote: Lackawanna, egg, $7.50; do nut, $7.75; do range, $8.00; Blossburg, $7.00; cannel, $7.00; Erie, $5.00@5.50; Baltimore & Ohio, $5.00; Illinois, $3.75@4.00.

EGGS—Were slow at irregular prices. Candled lots were sold at 12@12½c, and unexamined packages ranged from 11½c down. The weather is more favorable, but the stock continues to arrive in poor order, and there is a good deal of old on hand.

FISH—With the exception of cod and fat mackerel, for which the market had a firm tone, the quoted prices were only indifferently sustained. We revise our list as follows: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $4.25; No. 2 do, $4.00; trout, $3.25@3.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, ½-brl, $12.00@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $7.50@7.75; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.25; bank codfish, $4.50@4.75; George's cod fish, $4.75@5.00; summer-cured codfish, $5.50; Labrador herring, split, brls, $7.50@7.75; do, ½-brl, $3.75@4.00; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.25@6.50; do, ½-brl, $3.25@3.50; scaled herring, per box, 33@35c; No. 1 herring, 28@30c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $7.75.

FRUITS AND NUTS—The dried-fruit trade remains quiet, prunes, currants, and raisins alone showing any signs of activity. Raisins are lower, in sympathy with New York. A reduction of ½c in the quotations of currants is also noted. Nuts remain dull and unchanged, excepting pecans, which are scarce and higher. We now quote:

Foreign—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 15@15½c; figs, drums, 12½@13½c; Turkish prunes, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8@12c; raisins, layers, $2.50@2.60; loose Muscatel, $2.75@2.85; Valencia, 10@10½c; Zante currants, 7½@7¾c; citron, 23@24c.

Domestic—Michigan apples, 9½@10c; pared peaches, 15@17c; blackberries, 9@10c; raspberries, 28@30c; pitted cherries, 18@19c.

Nuts—Filberts, 11@11½c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20c; Naples walnuts, 16½@17c; French walnuts, new, 10@11c; Grenoble walnuts, 13½@14½c; Brazils, 8@8½c; pecans, Texas, 15@16c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Berries were more plenty and easier, being rather slow, especially raspberries, which were more abundant than for several days past. Blackberries were unusually plentiful. Apples and tomatoes sold at lower figures. Oranges and lemons continued scarce and firm in sympathy with New York, where the arrivals are very soon bought up, the heated term having greatly increased the consumption in the East: Red raspberries, $1.75@2.00 per case of 16 qts; black do, $2.00 per case of 16 qts; blueberries, $2.50@3.00 per bu; blackberries, Michigan, $2.00@2.25 per case of 16 qts; currants, $2.50@3.00 per bu; new apples, 35@60c per box; do, $2.50@4.00 per brl; peaches, $1.00@1.25 per basket; tomatoes, 40@75c per box; lemons, $12.00@14.00 per box; oranges, $8.50@9.00 per box.

GROCERIES—Sugars are less firmly held. Indeed, they may be bought at an ⅛c "off" from last week's prices, and we reduce our quotations accordingly. The easy feeling in coffees noted for some days past continues, and we note a ½c reduction from previous figures. Sirups, molasses, and rice remain firm; other lines steady. There was a fair movement for the season. We now quote as follows:

Rice—Rangoon, 6¼@6¾c; Carolina, 7@8c; Louisiana, 5¾@7¼c.

Coffees—O. G. Java, 29@30c; Java, No. 2, 26@27c; choice to fancy Rio, 21¾@22¼c; good to prime do 21@21½c; common to fair, 19½@20c; roasting, 18¼@19c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 21¾@22¾c; Maracaibo, 21½@22¾c.

Sugars—Patent cut loaf, 11¾@12c; crushed, powdered, and granulated, 11¾@11¾c; A standard, 11¼c; do No. 2, 11⅛c; do No. 3, 11c; B, 11c; extra C, 10¾c; C No. 2, 10⅝c; yellow C No. 1, 10¼@10½c; do C No. 2, 10⅛@10⅜c; choice brown, 10@10½c; fair to prime do, 9⅝@9⅞c; common do, 9¼@9½c.

Sirups—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 55@60c; good sugar-house sirup, 45@50c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@70c; do prime, 58@60c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico molasses, 45@50c; common molasses, 38@40c; black-strap, 27@28c.

Spices—Allspice, 17@17½c; cloves, 50@52c; cassia, 28@30c; pepper, 17½@18c; nutmegs, $1.10@1.15; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

Soaps—True Blue, 6c; German Mottled, 6¼@7c; White Lily, 5¾@6c; White Rose, 6@6½c; Royal Savon, 5½c; Savon Imperial, 5½c; Golden West, 5¼@5½c.

Starch—Laundry, 6½@7c; gloss, 9@9½c; corn, 9@10c.

HAY—The market was very quiet. None was received and very little offered. A car of prime upland sold at $10.75 and one of No. 1 timothy at $12.50 free on board. The demand is limited and will probably continue to be until the new crop is available; No. 1 timothy, $12.00; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00; upland prairie, $10.00@10.50; No. 1 do, $7.00@8.50; slough, $3.50.

HIDES—Were steady under a fair inquiry and moderate offerings: Green city butchers', 5c; green cured, light and heavy, 7¼@7½; damaged, 5½c; part cured, 6¼@6¾c; green salted kip, 7½c; green country, 5½c; green calf, 11@11½c; flint hides, 12@12½c; dry kip and calf, 12@12½c; dry salted hides, 10c; deacon skins, 45@50c.

HIGHWINES—Were quiet and unchanged, holders quoting the market firm. Sale was made of 100 brls at $1.10½ per gallon.

METALS AND TINNERS' STOCK—Trade is improving slowly, the demand being for small lots of seasonable goods. Sheet iron (No. 24) is quoted at 4c rates, an advance of ½c. Other goods were unchanged in price. Quotations:

Tin Plate—IC, 10x14, $9.00; do, IX, 10x14, $11.50; roofing, 14x20, IC, $8.50.

Pig Tin—Large, 24c; small, 25c; bar, 27c.

Solder—No. 1, 20c; No. 2, 18c.

Lead—Pig, 7½c; bar, 8½c; lead pipe, 9c.

Copper—Bottoms, 32c; sheathing copper, 30c.

Sheet Zinc—Full casks, 10c; slabs, 8¼c.

Sheet Iron—No. 24, 4c rates; Russia iron, Nos. 9 to 12, 16c; do, No. 1, stained, 15c; American Russia A, 13c; B, 11c; galvanized iron, No. 26, 14c, with discount of 30 per cent.

Wire—Nos. 1 to 6, 9c; 5 to 9, 10c; 10 to 11, 11c; 10, 11½c; 13 and 14, 12c; 15 and 16, 14c; 17, 15c; 18, 16c; 19, 19c; 20, 20c; fence wire, 5c; do, small lots, 5¼c.

NAILS—Were quiet at $3.05 rates.

OILS—This market had no specially new features. There was a good business in progress, and for carbon and turpentine the feeling was again very firm. Linseed continues unsettled. Lard is easy. There is a steadily good demand for West Virginia lubricating oils at fully former prices. We quote: Carbon, 115 degrees test, 18½c; do, Illinois legal test, 150 deg., 18½@18¾c; Snow White, 150 test, 20½c; do headlight, 175 deg., 21c; extra lard oil, 86c; No. 1, 77c; No. 2, 67c; linseed, raw 53c; boiled, 58c; whale, winter-bleached, 70c; sperm, $2.10@2.15; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.10; do extra, 90c; do No. 1, 80c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@70c; turpentine, 35c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 14@15c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 32@34c; natural, 30 deg., 27@30c; reduced, 28 deg., 20@22c.

POULTRY—The offerings were fair, but consisted largely of small chickens, for which there was little inquiry, and large springs or old fowls sold slowly. Turkeys, ducks, and geese were more scarce and seldom inquired for, except the first-mentioned, which were salable. Quotations: Old chickens, $3.75@4.25 per doz; large spring do, $3.00@3.75; small do, $1.75@2.50. Turkeys, 9@10c per lb.

POTATOES—New were selling at $1.75@2.00 per brl. The receipts were larger, but not in excess of the wants of the local trade.

SEEDS—Timothy, old, in rather small lots, at $2.20@2.47½, and flax at $1.10@1.22½. Other seeds were scarcely noticed. Timothy was freely offered, at $2.20@2.25 for August, with $2.15 the best bid. Following are the quotations: Timothy, $2.30@2.45; clover, $9.25@9.50; Hungarian, 30@45c; millet, 30@45c; flax, $1.15@1.25.

SALT—Continues in fair demand, and steady. Saginaw and Onondaga, fine, $1.30; Canada do, $1.35; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $3.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.00.

TOBACCO—The tobacco market was without important change. Business is quiet both in leaf and manufactured goods, and values remain about steady as given below:

Western Leaf—Fair crop, 6¼@7c; fair to fine, 11@12c; extra fine wrappers, 20@25c.

Manufactured—Fine cut—Choice to extra, 70@80c; medium to good, 55@60c; common, 43@45c. Plug—Natural leaf, soft pressed, choice to extra, 70@80c; do hard-pressed, 65@70c; half-bright, choice, 55@60c; do medium, 50@55c; standard black, good to extra, 48@53c; common black, 43@45c. Smoking—Good to choice, 34@37c; medium, 31@33c; common, 29@31c; California, choice, 40@60c; do extra, 60c@$1.00.

TEAS—Jobbers report a steadily fair demand, and at the present low prices the feeling is firm. Quotations remain as follows:

Gunpowder—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 43@50c; good do, 50@55c; fine, 55@60c; finest, 60@65c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 85@90c; fancy, $1.00@1.10.

Imperial—Common, 30@35c; good do, 38@40c; medium, 40@42c; good do, 45@48c; fine, 50@52c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 65@70c; choicest, 70@75c.

Japan—Common, 28@32c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 35@40c; good medium, 40@42c; fine, 45@50c; finest, 52@55c; choice, 56@60c; choicest, 63@65c; choice to choicest new first picking, 65@75c.

Oolongs—Common, 28@30c; good common, 33@35c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, 75@80c.

WOOD—Was in light demand at $7.50 for maple, $6.50 for slabs, and $5.00 for slabs—delivered.

VEAL—Was in smaller supply than usual and steady at 8@9c for choice stock. Common sold at 4@5½c. Most of the stock brought from 6@8c.

WOOL—Continues steady, with the demand fair and the receipts light. We quote: Tub-washed, choice, 35@37c; fair to good, 30@35c; washed fleece, fine and medium, 25@28c; unwashed fleece, coarse and medium, 18@21c; fine, 15@17c.

RAILROAD FREIGHTS—Were steady. Following are the rates:

Chicago to—	Flour per brl.	Grain in b'lk.	Fourth class.	Bulk meats.	Boxed meats.
New York	40	20	20	25	20
Boston	50	25	25	30	25
Philadelphia	36	18	18	23	18
Baltimore	35	17½	17½	22	17½
Albany & Troy	40	20	20		

DRY GOODS.

In this branch of trade the past week has not been prolific of changes, but the few that have occurred have been to the advantage of sellers. The advancing tendency in prints recently developed has led to increased activity in that department, and a slightly increased movement in standard brands of bleached and unbleached cottons is also noted, but the general market remains without much animation, and without important fluctuation in values. The probabilities of the fall trade are beginning to be discussed, and the "outlook" is regarded as favorable. Stocks in the hands of interior merchants are in a depleted condition, the declining tendency which has marked the course of prices for the past three years or more having led to a general cutting down of stocks to the lowest possible point consistent with the necessities of current trade. Now that hard-pan has been reached, and the market seems in a fair way to undergo a healthy reaction, jobbers are warranted in anticipating a materially augmented volume of business. During the week under review the alterations in the list of prices were confined to an advance in American, Gloucester, Amoskeag, and Wamsutta prints; a ½c advance in Dwight Star bleached cottons, and 1c in Fairmount Cheviot stripes. Following are the latest quotations:

BROWN COTTONS.

Atlantic A, 4-4	8½	Cabot A, 4-4	8
Atlantic H, 4-4	8	Cabot W, 4-4	7
Atlantic D, 4-4	7½	New Hartford, AA	6
Atlantic P, 4-4	6½	Lawrence, LL, 4-4	7
Indian Head, 4-4	8½	Lawrence, Y	7¼
Indian Head, 7-8	7½	Agawam F, 4-4	6
Nashville	8	Agawam Z	6
Wachusetts	8	Tremont, C C	6½
Stark A, 4-4	8	Empire State	6
Augusta	7½	Golden Ridge	6
Macon	7½	Nonpareil	5½
Mystic River	6½	Granite, B	5¾
Broadway	6½	Badger State, LL	6¼
Langley, standard	8½	Continental, K	6¾

FINE BROWNS.

Nashua E, 40-in	9½	Indian Orchard, NN	7
Nashua R, 36-in	8½	Indian Orchard, RR	6½
Nashua O, 33-in	8	Dwight Star, 4-4	8
Pepperell E, 40-in	8½	Dwight Star, 40-in	9½
Pepperell R, 36-in	7½	Continental C	8
Pepperell O, 33-in	7	Boott, M	8
Pepperell N, 30-in	6½	Newmarket A	7
Crescent	8	Massachusetts B B	6¾
Prescott X L	9	Great Falls J	6½
Indian Orchard, AA	9	Portsmouth P	5
Indian Orchard, EE	8	Mohawk	4

PRINTS.

Merrimac F. Pink	6	Amoskeag	5½
Merrimac D	6	Freeman	5¼
Pacific	6½	Mourning	6½
Cocheco	6½	Shirting	5¼@6
Hamilton	6	Mallory Pink	6½
Richmond	6	Mallory Purple	6½
American	7	Manchester	6½
Sprague	5½	Wamsutta	4½
Gloucester	6½		

CAMBRICS.

Garner Flat	5	Masonville	5¼
Washington	5	Warren	7½
Prize Medal	5		

High colors, 1c extra.

GINGHAMS.

Clinton	8½	Middlesex	9½
Lancaster	11½	Glenarm	9
Bates	11½	Bairds	9½
Amoskeag	11½		

CORSET JEANS.

Naumkeag satteens	10½	Amoskeag, brown	9
Kearsarge	10	Indian Orchard	8½
Androscoggin	10	Canoe	7½
Amoskeag	9	Clarendon	7½
Laconia	9		

BLEACHED COTTONS.

Lonsdale cambric	14	Hill, 4-4	9½
New York Mills	13½	Mount Hope	9
Utica Nonpareil	13	Blackstone, AA	9
Wamsutta, 4-4	12½	Hope	8½
Davol	12	Cabot	8
Pride of the West	14	Senate, AA	8½
Langdon, GB	12	Dwight Star	8½
Fruit of the Loom	11	Hallowell, Q	7½
Gem of the Spindle	9	Boott, E	7½
Lonsdale	10½	Boott, R	10
Androscoggin, L	9½	Green, G	7
Amoskeag	10	Vaughan, XX	6
Auburn, A	10	Linwood	6½
White Rock	10	Suffolk, L	6½

TICKS.

Minnehaha, 4-4	25	Conestoga CCA, 7-8	13
Minnehaha, 7-8	22½	Conestoga CT, 4-4	16
Amoskeag, ACA	17	Conestoga AA, 30-in	10½
Amoskeag, A	15	Methuen AA	15½
Amoskeag, B	13½	Manhattan	17
Amoskeag, C	12	York, 32-inch	16½
Amoskeag, D	11½	York, 30-inch	13
Amoskeag, E	11	Thorndike A	10
Pearl River	17	Swift River	9½
Conestoga extra, 4-4	17	Ocean	8
Conestoga extra, 7-8	15½	Pittsfield	6
Conestoga GM, 4-4	16		

DENIMS.

York Blue	17	Pearl River	16
York stripe	18	Nelson, IXL	14
Amoskeag	17	Curtis	14
Columbian	16	Warren, AXA	14
Otis, AXA	14	Warren, BB	12½
Otis, BB	12½	Warren, CC	11
Otis, CC	11	Uncasville, UCA	11½
Beaver Creek, AA	13½	Haymaker	9
Beaver Creek, BB	12	Boston	8½
Beaver Creek, CC	10½		

STRIPES.

Amoskeag, 6-3	12½	American, 6-3	10
Amoskeag, 3-3	11½	American, 3-3	9
Uncasville, A	9@10	Hamilton, 6-3	12
Uncasville, UCA	10½@11½	Hamilton, 3-3	11

CHEVIOT STRIPES.

Amoskeag	13	Creedmoor, AA	11½
Everett	11½	Dollymount	12½
Slater's	10	Fairmount, SS	14
Everett, No. 1	16	Fairmount, PP	14
Massabessie	12½	Wimbledon	13
Creedmoor, XX	14	Arlington, X	8½

DUCKS AND DRILLS.

Ontario 8-oz. duck	19	Neponset duck, 10-oz., col'd	19
Ontario 10-oz. duck	23		
Ontario 12-oz. duck	27	Neponset duck, 9-oz., col'd	17
Ontario 15-oz. duck	33		
Western Star, 29-inch	15½	Neponset duck, 8-oz., col'd	15
Western Star, 40-inch	25½		
Greenwood, 57-inch wagon-cover	33	Defiance, col'd	12½
Stark drill	8¾	Stark, col'd	14
Amoskeag drill	8¾	Boston AA	14½
		Boston OS	13

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	3,650	5,637	572
Tuesday	5,633	5,770	430
Total	9,283	11,407	1,002
Same time last week	6,290	18,363	643
Shipments—			
Monday	1,786	2,865	....

CATTLE—A large business was done in this branch of the market yesterday, but most of the trading was accomplished after 12 o'clock. The market opened very dull, with a prospect that the advance of the day before would be lost, as the receipts were large and buyers seemed disinclined to take hold at Monday's prices. Later in the day, however, under the stimulus of firmer Eastern advices, there sprung up an active demand, and the market for good to choice grades assumed a steadier tone. Texas cattle and half-fattened natives were dull throughout at weak and irregular prices. The supply of these descriptions steadily exceeds the demand, and if sellers do not have to submit to a further decline before the end of the week, they will be fortunate indeed. By the washing away of a bridge in the vicinity of Dennison, Texas, some 200 cars of cattle had accumulated there at the beginning of the present week. The bridge has now been repaired, and the 4,000 or more cattle represented by the above 200 cars will be thrown upon the market within the next few days. Texas cattle sold yesterday at $2.40@3.50—principally at $2.90@3.25. The number of cattle driven from the southwestern portion of that State during the spring and summer of the present year, up to July 9, was 311,390, according to statistics given in the Kansas City *Price Current*. Of this number 52,338 have been held in Northern Texas, while the remainder have been driven north. Beside those included in the above estimates, several thousand head of cattle that were wintered in Northern Texas have joined the others on their way to markets in the North and East. Sales of natives were at $2.00@5.25 for inferior to extra. James Jackson effected a sale of 62 head averaging 1,414 lbs at the latter price. Conger Bros. sold 17 head at $5.15, and Strader, Wadsworth & Hall sold 87 head at $5.10. There were several transfers at $4.90@5.05. Veals were in demand at $3.00@5.50 per 100 lbs, according to quality, with most of the sales at $3.50@4.75. The market closed weak for common cattle.

QUOTATIONS.

Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed 3 year to 5 year old steers, weighing 1,300 to 1,550 lbs	$4.75@5.00
Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1,200 to 1,350 lbs	4.50@4.65
Medium Grades—Steers in fair flesh, weighing 1,050 to 1,200 lbs	4.25@4.40
Butchers' Stock—Poor to fair steers, and common to choice cows, for city slaughter, weighing 800 to 1,100 lbs	3.00@3.75
Stock Cattle—Common cattle, weighing 800 to 1,050 lbs	3.00@3.75
Inferior—Light and thin cows, heifers, stags, bulls, and scalawag steers	2.00@2.75
Texas—Through droves	2.40@3.50
Veals—Per 100 lbs	3.00@5.50

CATTLE SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
62	1,414	$5.25	33	1,208	4.55
17	1,481	5.15	35	1,215	4.55
87	1,459	5.10	19	1,078	4.50
78	1,400	5.00	84	1,124	4.50
60	1,546	5.05	19	1,124	4.45
16	1,427	5.05	66	1,187	4.65
18	1,608	5.00	16	1,063	4.40
19	1,434	5.00	10	1,050	4.40
58	1,477	4.95	17	1,068	4.30
31	1,455	4.80	17	1,118	4.35
32	1,401	4.85	44	1,053	4.05
45	1,456	4.90	65	1,097	4.10
33	1,234	4.80	36	1,105	4.00
60	1,390	4.87½	14	971	4.00
32	1,338	4.75	22	910	4.00
32	1,287	4.70	16	1,070	3.75
32	1,405	4.85	102 Colorado	953	3.65
48	1,483	4.85	17 cows	956	3.37½
40	1,471	4.85	14 cows	876	3.00
33	1,217	4.80	23 Tx. cows	873	3.40
49	1,248	4.75	21 Texas	805	3.00
35	1,201	4.70	36 Texas	889	3.30
16	1,209	4.70	19	995	3.25
20	1,277	4.70	295	905	3.35
16	1,164	4.70	30 cows	854	3.10
51	1,233	4.70	12 cows	932	3.25
51	1,245	4.70	22 Texas	849	3.25
77	1,371	4.70	63 Texas	888	3.35
13	1,241	4.65	100 Texas	922	3.42½
34	1,199	4.67½	77 Texas	643	2.40
27	1,294	4.65	22 Texas	896	3.00
16	1,210	4.65	22 Texas	893	3.12½
109	938	4.70	20 Texas	888	3.12½
62	1,268	4.65	19 cows	876	3.00
16	1,246	4.57½	32 cows	902	2.90
35	1,215	4.55	17 cows	1,109	3.60
16	1,264	4.55	14 cows	630	3.10
34	1,321	4.55			

HOGS—There was an unexpectedly light run of hogs, the receipts being 5,770, and making a total since Saturday of only 11,407. The smallness of the supply gave holders a big advantage, and despite a somewhat restricted demand they succeeded in working up prices another notch, the market going to $6.25@6.80 for poor to extra grades. Trading was a little slow, but all of the hogs were disposed of—the bulk at $6.60@6.70 for light, and at $6.40@6.60 for heavy, showing an advance of 10@15c. The market closed firm.

HOG SALES.

No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.	No.	Av.	Price.
37	273	$6.80	42	224	$6.65	47	270	$6.55
35	270	6.80	37	226	6.65	47	253	6.55
71	209	6.75	82	212	6.65	51	271	6.55
66	194	6.75	43	208	6.65	59	263	6.55
143	190	6.75	50	243	6.65	59	241	6.55
35	196	6.75	45	323	6.65	71	279	6.55
25	184	6.75	136	286	6.65	111	283	6.50
51	200	6.75	56	167	6.65	28	288	6.50
69	182	6.75	54	181	6.65	56	274	6.50
67	194	6.70	96	256	6.65	50	252	6.50
50	254	6.70	53	200	6.60	58	244	6.50
108	199	6.70	48	209	6.60	31	285	6.45
56	191	6.70	48	209	6.60	62	248	6.45
41	202	6.70	60	225	6.60	40	267	6.40
54	235	6.70	54	170	6.60	28	280	6.40
38	230	6.70	50	244	6.60	51	272	6.35
52	183	6.70	29	166	6.60	21	307	6.35
49	283	6.70	26	257	6.60	37	285	6.25
75	195	6.70	45	351	6.60	23	319	6.25
48	209	6.70	64	282	6.60	22	153	6.00
53	205	6.70	127	295	6.60	20	285	6.00
52	187	6.65	53	286	6.60	85	197	6.72½

SHEEP—Were scarce, and the 500 head offered were taken at advanced prices, sales making at $3.00@4.90 for poor to extra. We quote the market firm at $3.50@4.75 for common to choice. Lambs were nominal at $1.75@2.50 per head.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 25.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,241; total for the week, 7,174; market active and higher; all good cattle disposed of at 10@25c advance over last week's prices; poor grassers and thin coarse stock ruling at last week's quotations; sales, 150 cars.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 2,600; total for the week, 8,600; market for sheep moderately active; sales, 16 cars at ¼c advance on last week; only 2 cars lambs sold, hardly sufficient to establish rates.

Hogs—Receipts, 200; total for the week, 6,700; market yesterday fairly active; sales, 14 cars; Yorkers, $6.55@6.80; heavy, $6.98@7.10; Singers, selected, $6.90; this morning little life to trade; few offering; demand light; sales, 1 car Yorkers, fair quality, $6.70; 1 car good heavy, $6.90.

WATERTOWN.

WATERTOWN, July 25.—*Cattle*—Receipts, 1,587; decided improvement in trade; choice, $7.75@7.87½; extra; $7.37½@7.62½; first quality, $6.75@7.12½; second, $5.75@6.50; third, $5.00@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 3,232; tendency lower; $7.00 the best price for full car-loads; in lots of 150 to 325, extra, $3.50@4.50; a few select lambs, very fine and fat, 5½c; spring lambs, 6@7¼c.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—*Hogs*—Steady and unchanged; Yorkers, $6.00@6.25; bacon, $6.10@6.25; butchers', $6.25@6.50.

Cattle—Quiet and unchanged; little doing; good to choice steers, $4.65@5.00; medium to fair, $4.12½@4.50; pony, $3.87½@4.25; cows, $3.00@3.75; stockers, $2.50@3.75; common to fair through Texans, $2.50@2.90; good to choice, $3.12½@3.70.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—*Hogs*—Dull; fair to good light, $6.40@6.75; do heavy, $5.90@6.90; receipts, 1,130; shipments, 700.

LUMBER.

The receipts of lumber last week were 29,874 m ft, and the shipments 11,284 m ft. Since Jan. 1 the receipts have been 412,673 m ft, against 467,618 m ft during the same time in 1875. The shipments since Jan. 1 amount to 259,624 m ft, against 285,693 m ft in the preceding year to date. This shows a falling off in both the receipts and shipments.

Mr. Stockbridge, Secretary of the Lumberman's Exchange, submits the following report of the stock of lumber on hand and for sale at the local yards on July 1, 1876, with comparisons. The number of yards remains at 98. The following is a statement of the stock of pine product on hand on the dates mentioned:

	July 1, 1876.	July 1, 1875.
Lumber and timber, ft.	246,894,492	240,768,600
Shingles, No.	89,386,000	80,594,250
Lath, pcs.	26,513,300	21,867,025
Cedar posts, pcs.	491,744	254,250
Pickets, ft.	905,190	931,229

The stock of lumber and timber on hand June 1 was 205,552,022 ft; of shingles, 67,500,500; of lath, 22,960,400 pcs. The increase during June was 41,342,470 ft of lumber and 21,875,500 shingles.

The market was moderately active yesterday. About 16 cargoes were offered. Piece stuff sold at $7.25@7.50, and sometimes at $7.75, and common inch at $8.00@8.50. Fair to choice inch was quoted at $9.50@14.00. A cargo of Alpena lumber sold by inspection at $6.50 for culls, $11.00 for common, and $25.00 for clears. Several other sales were made by inspection. Lath were quoted at $1.10@1.15, and shingles at $1.90@2.25.

The retail market continues dull, and prices are sometimes shaded, but not sufficiently to warrant a change in the list given below:

First and second clear	$36.00@38.00
Third clear, 1 inch	30.00@32.00
Third clear, thick	32.00@35.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00
Clear siding, first and second	16.50@17.00
First common siding	14.50@15.00
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	22.00@23.00
Box boards, A	35.00
Box boards, B	25.00@27.00
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in.	30.00@32.00
B stock boards	22.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00
Common boards and short fencing	9.50@10.50
Fencing, 16 ft	10.00@12.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under 2 in.	9.50@10.50
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft.	11.00@14.00
Lath	1.40@1.50
A shingles	2.35@2.75

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—11 a. m.—*Flour*—No. 1, 23s; No. 2, 21s 6d.

Grain—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s; spring, No. 1, 9s; No. 2, 7s 10d; white, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 9s 1d; club, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 3d; No. 2, 25s.

Provisions—Pork, 85s. Lard, 49s 6d.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—2 p. m.—*Breadstuffs*—Steady. Wheat—Club, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 4d. Corn—No. 1, 25s 6d; No. 2, 25s.

Lard—49s.

Rest unchanged.

LIVERPOOL, July 25—Latest.—*Cotton*—Firm; 5 15-16@6 1-16d; sales of 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export, and 7,400 American.

Yarns and fabrics at Manchester quiet, but firm.

Grain—Wheat—Receipts for three days, 23,000 qrs, including 16,000 qrs American: California white wheat, average, 9s 1d@9s 4d; do club, 9s 4d@9s 10d; red Western spring, No. 2 to 1, 7s 10d@9s; winter red Western, 9s@9s 4d. Flour—Western canal, 21s 6d@23s. Corn—Western mixed, 25s@25s 6d. Oats, 3s@3s 6d. Barley, 3s 6d. Peas—Canadian, 36s.

Clover seed—50@55s.

Provisions—Prime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess beef, 72s 6d. Lard, 49s. Cheese, 46s. Bacon—Long clear, 49s; short clear, 51s.

Tallow—41s 6d.

Petroleum—Spirits, 8@8s 6d; refined, 13s 6d.

Spirits Turpentine—24s.

LONDON, July 25.—*Linseed Oil*—23s 9d@.

Spirits Turpentine—23s 9d.

ANTWERP, July 25.—*Petroleum*—36s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—*Grain*—Spring wheat, 1@2c per bu better, with moderate export demand, checked by extreme scarcity of sound parcels; winter wheat held higher, but with scarcely any business; prices without decided change; sales of 121,000 bu at 82@83c for No. 3 Chicago, so called; 83@85c for No. 3 Milwaukee, so-called No. 2 Chicago nominal at 90@98c; soft No. 2 Milwaukee, 16,000 bu, at 92c; No. 1 Minnesota at $1.15½; No. 1 Milwaukee at $1.18, afterward $1.17 was paid for 16,000 bu; No. 1 Sheboygan at $1.19 for 16,000 bu; ungraded spring, 90c@$1.05. Rye in fair supply, and dull at 50@68c for Western. Corn fully ½c per bu better, with moderate export and home-trade demand; the advance somewhat checked export inquiry; fair demand for forward delivery; sales of 154,000 bu at 44@51c for hot and heated Western mixed; 52@55½c for ungraded Western mixed; high mixed and yellow Western, 55@56c; and 56c for crop of 1874 Western yellow; also sales of 24,000 bu New York inspection Western mixed seller September at 58c. Oats again a trifle better, with fair trade demand and moderate inquiry for export; sales of 68,000 bu at 28@41c for mixed Western, and 37@47c for white do; 37@38c for 28,000 bu No. 2 Milwaukee.

Ocean Freights—Moderately fair; trade rates lower, weak, and drooping. Engagements to Liverpool, by steam, 24,000 bu grain.

Provisions—Pork in moderate demand for export, with some speculative inquiry, and prices without change; sales 200 brls new mess on spot at $19.75; 250 brls short clear, to arrive, at $24.50; also 1,000 brls new mess for August at $19.55; September quoted at $19.65. At second call, for July, $20.25 asked; for August, $19.50 bid, and $19.60 asked; for September $19.50 bid and $19.70 asked, and for October $19.40 bid and $19.80 asked. Cut meats in moderate demand at steady prices. Middles remained quiet at 10¼c for Western long clear. Lard about steady, but trade continued light, both for cash lots and future delivery; sales, 700 tcs prime steam on spot at $11.80; 25 tcs do, $11.25; also, 15 tcs for August at $11.15@11.17½, closing at $11.15; and 2,500 tcs for September at $11.30, closing at $11.22½@11.30.

Groceries—Sugar—Refined steady and in fair demand; raw firm, with moderate business; Cuba, inferior to common refining; 7½@8½c; do, fair refining, 8c; do, good refining, 8⅝c; do, prime refining, 8¾c; do, centrifugal, 9@9⅜c.

Tallow—Firmer.

Whisky—Market quiet; sales before 'Change of 50 brls at $1.12¾, and on 'Change 25 brls at $1.13 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

NEW YORK, July 25.—*Cotton*—Quiet; 11 11-16@11¾c; futures quiet and easy; July, 11 21-32@11 11-16c; August, 11 21-32@11 11-16c; September, 11 9-16@11 19-32c; October, 11⅜@11 13-32c; November, 11 5-16@11 11-32c; December, 11 11-32@11⅜c; January, 11 15-32@11⅜c; February, 11⅝@11 21-32c; March, 11 25-32@11 13-16c; April, 11 15-16@11 31-32c; May, 12 3-32@12⅛c; June, 12 7-32@12¼c.

Flour—More doing; little better tone; receipts, 13,000 brls; No. 2, $2.00@2.75; super State and Western, $3.10@3.85; common to good extra, $4.05@4.50; good to choice, $4.55@4.75; white wheat extra, $4.80@7.25; extra Ohio, $4.30@6.75; St. Louis, $4.90@8.50; Minnesota patent process, $5.25@8.50. Rye flour unchanged.

Corn-Meal—Steady; Western, $2.60@3.00.

Grain—Wheat—More export inquiry; business checked by very small supply of sound parcels offering; ungraded spring, 90c@$1.05; No. 1 Sheboygan, $1.19; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.16@1.17; No. 2 do, 92c; No. 3 do, 85c; No. 1 Minnesota spring, $1.15½; No. 2 Chicago spring, 90@98c; No. 3 do, 82c. Rye quiet; State, 65@70c; Western, 50@68c; Canada in bond, 75@78c. Barley nominal. Malt quiet and unchanged. Corn in fair demand; receipts, 116,000 bu; business checked by an advance; mixed Western, hot and heating, 44@51c; do ungraded, 52@55½c; mixed graded, 53c; high mixed yellow Western, 55@56c. Oats firmer a shade; receipts, 35,000 bu; mixed Western and State, 28@41c; white do, 37@47c.

Hay—Market dull; shipping, 60@65c.

Hops—Quiet; Eastern and Western, 8@15c; New York State, 10@17c; California, 15@18c.

Groceries—Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar quiet and unchanged. Molasses quiet, but steady. Rice quiet and unchanged.

Petroleum—Firm; crude, 9⅝c; refined, 17¾; cases, 21c; naphtha, city, 10⅞c.

Tallow—Firm; 8¼@8 5-16c.

Strained Resin—Easier; $1.60@1.70.

Spirits Turpentine—Steady; 30¼c.

Eggs—Western, 15@17c.

Provisions—Pork unchanged. Beef quiet. Middles quiet; long clear middles, Western, 10¼c; do city, 10¾c. Lard steady; prime steam, $11.20@11.25 cash; $11.15 August.

Butter—Steady; Western, 12@23c.

Cheese—Unchanged.

Whisky—1.12⅝@1.13.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—*Petroleum*—Stronger; refined, 17½@17⅝c; crude, 13@13¼c.

Sugar—Fair to good refining Cuba, 8⅜@8⅝c.

Flour—Quiet; extra, $4.25@4.50; Minnesota family, $5.00@5.75; State, Ohio, and Indiana, $5.75@6.50; high grades, $7.00@8.50. Rye flour, $4.25@4.50.

Grain—Wheat dull and drooping; Western sprouted, 70@80c; white, $1.25. Rye, 65@68c. Corn—Yellow, 59@60c; mixed, 54@56½c. Oats firm; white Western, 34@47c.

Whisky—Western, $1.14.

Butter—Firmer; Western extra, 20@22c; firsts, 18@19c.

Cheese—Western fine, 8@8½c.

Eggs—Demand active; Western, 16@17c.

Exports—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 48,000 bu.

Wool—Demand active and steady; supply light but equal to the demand; Pennsylvania, West Virginia, double extra, and above, 34@36c; extra, 33@34c; medium extra, 3 @40c; coarse extra, 30@32c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 28@30c; medium fine, 34@35c; coarse fine, 30@32c; combing washed, 42½c; combing unwashed, 34c; Canada combing, 47½c; fine unwashed, 20@22c; coarse and medium unwashed, 23@27c; extra merino pulled, 27@30c; No. 1 and super fine, 27@30c; tub washed, 33@35c; Texas fine and medium, 16@19c; Texas coarse, 14@16c.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—*Cotton*—Firmer; middling, 11½@11¾c.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat steady and firm; red Maryland, $1.15@1.18; amber, $1.20@1.22; white, $1.05@1.22. Corn firmer; Western mixed, 58c. Oats steady, firm, and unchanged. Rye quiet; 60@65c.

Hay—Quiet and unchanged.

Provisions—Heavy; pork, $20.50@21.00. Shoulders, 8½c; clear rib, 10¾c, loose; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 11¼c, packed. Bacon—shoulders, 9c; clear rib, 12c; clear, 12¾c; hams, 15½@16½c. Lard—refined, 11¾@12½c.

Butter—Unchanged.

Petroleum—Strong; crude, 9½c; refined, 17¾@17½c.

Coffee—Unchanged.

Whisky—Market dull; $1.12¾.

Receipts—Flour, 2,000 brls; wheat, 12,000 bu; corn, 35,000 bu; oats, 6,000 bu.

Shipments—Wheat, 18,000 bu; corn, 27,000 bu.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, July 25.—*Cotton*—Quiet and unchanged.

Flour—Dull and unchanged; only local demand.

Grain—Wheat dull and lower; No. 2 red fall, $1.22 bid cash; $1.15½@1.15¾ August; No. 3 do, 97@98c cash; 94¼c bid July. Corn firmer; No. 2 mixed, 41c cash; 40¼c July; 41¼@41¾c August. Oats quiet; No. 2, 31@31½c cash; 28c bid August and September. Rye—Market dull; 50¾@51c cash; 50c September.

Whisky—Steady and unchanged; $1.10.

Provisions—Pork dull and unchanged; $19.50. Bulk meats dull and lower to sell; shoulders, 7¾c asked; clear rib, 10c asked; 9¾c bid. Bacon quiet and unchanged; shoulders, 8¾c; clear rib, 10¾@11c; clear, 11¼c. Lard—Market dull; $11.00 asked, $10.62½ bid.

Receipts—Flour, 1,700 brls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 66,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu; rye, 3,000 bu; barley, none.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, July 25.—*Flour*—Quiet but steady.

Grain—Wheat opened strong; advanced 1½c; closed quiet and firm; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.08½; hard, $1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, 94⅜c; August, 95⅛c; September, 96⅛c; No. 3, 84c. Corn scarce; nominally steady; No. 2, 45c. Oats scarce and higher; No. 2, 28½@29¼c. Rye scarce and firm; No. 1, 63c. Barley unchanged; No. 2 spring, 60c.

Freights—Quiet and weak; wheat to Buffalo, 2c; do to Oswego, 5c.

Receipts—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 18,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 8,500 brls; wheat, 3,000 bu.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, O., July 25.—*Flour*—Steady.

Grain—Wheat firm; No. 2 white Wabash, $1.28; No. 1 white Michigan, new, $1.18; old, $1.30; amber Michigan, spot and July, $1.07¼; August, $1.08; September, $1.09½; No. 2 do, 84½c. Corn firm; high mixed, spot and August, 50½c; September held at 52c; low mixed, 49c; September, 50c; no-grade, 46½c; damaged, 37c. Oats quiet; white, 37c; Michigan, 32½c.

Receipts—Flour, 400 brls; wheat, 900 bu; corn, 26,000 bu; oats, 3,000 bu.

Shipments—Flour, 1,000 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 2,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—*Cotton*—Quiet but steady; 11c.

Flour—Quiet and unchanged.

Grain—Wheat easy; red, 90c@$1.02. Corn dull; 46c. Oats dull; 28@37c. Rye dull; 65c. Barley dull; 65@80c.

Provisions—Pork dull; $19.50. Lard inactive; steam, 11c; kettle, 12¼@13c. Bulk meats dull; 7¼@7¾c; 10@10¼c. Bacon quiet; 8½@8¾c; 11@11¼c; 11¾c.

Whisky—Steady; fair demand at $1.10.

Butter—Dull; 12@13c for choice offerings.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, July 25.—*Flour*—In fair demand; Western superfine, $3.00@3.75; Wisconsin, $4.75@5.50; Minnesota, $5.50@6.50; winter wheat Western, $5.10@8.75; Illinois, $6.00@8.00; St. Louis, $6.25@8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesota fancy, $7.00@8.50.

Grain—Corn quiet; mixed and yellow, 59@63c. Oats in fair demand; mixed and No. 2 white, 36@43c; No. 1 white, 46c.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, July 25.—*Grain*—Wheat dull; car lots No. 1 Milwaukee sold at $1.13; No. 2 do at $1.00. Corn neglected; nominally 49½@50c for No. 2 mixed Western. Oats retailing only. Rye nominal; 70c for Milwaukee. Barley inactive.

Canal Freights—5½c for wheat, and 5¼c for corn to New York.

NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, July 25.—*Oats*—Weaker; Galena, 43c.

Others unchanged.

PETROLEUM.

CLEVELAND, O., July 25.—Petroleum unchanged; standard white, 110° test, 14½c; prime white, 150 test, 16½c.

PITTSBURG, Pa., July 25.—Petroleum firm and higher; crude, $2.67½@2.60 at Parker's; refined, 17¼@17½c, Philadelphia delivery.

TURPENTINE.

WILMINGTON, July 25.—Spirits of turpentine steady at 28c.

COTTON.

NEW ORLEANS, La., July 25.—Cotton—Demand fair and market firm; sales 2,050 bales; firm and unchanged; receipts, net, 215; gross, 294; exports, to Naples, 798; to New York, 612; stock, 50,886.

SAVANNAH, Ga., July 25.—Cotton firm; middlings, 10⅝c; net receipts, 20 bales; gross, 100; sales, 8.

MOBILE, Ala., July 25.—Cotton inactive; middlings, 10⅝c; net, 48 bales; sales, 200; export coastwise, 177.

GALVESTON, Tex., July 25.—Cotton good demand;

...0,000 bales, including 3,000 for speculation and 7,400 American.
...s at Manchester quiet, but firm.
...Receipts for three days, 23,000 qrs, including 13,000 American: California white wheat, 44s; do club, 3s 4d@3s 10d; red Western, 3s 7d to 3s 10d@3s 8d; winter red Western, 3s 8d@3s 10d; winter red Western, 3s 11d@4s; new winter red Western canal, 3ls 6d@32s. Corn—New, 28s@28s 6d. Oats, 2s@3s 6d. Barley, 30s@35s. Peas, 35s. Prime mess pork, 85s. Prime mess beef, 90s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s. Cheese, 48s. Bacon—Long clear, 44s. Short clear, 45

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

C. J. Richardson leads the noonday prayer-meeting to-day.

The Medico-Historical Society and the Lumberman's Association held meetings at the Tremont House last night.

Charles Monroe, of No. 100 Deering street, was run into yesterday afternoon by a freight train on the Alton & St. Louis Road and had his right leg badly broken above the knee.

The Second Presbyterian Church of Indianapolis has unanimously united in a call to the Rev. W. Alvin Bartlett, of Plymouth Church of this city. He is as yet undecided whether he will accept.

A meeting of the artists of the city will be held this evening at the office of the Academy of Design, at 8:30 o'clock, to take into consideration the propriety of contributing to the Art Department at the fall Exposition.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 70 degrees; 10 a. m., 76; 12 m., 80; 3 p. m., 82; 8 p. m., 76. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.21; 8 p. m., 29.15.

The Kentucky Block, 87 feet on Clark street, near Monroe, was sold under decree Monday by Franklin Denison, one of the Masters in Chancery of the Supreme Court. It was bid in by the mortgagee for $104,832.44, the amount due under the decree.

A meeting of the veterans of the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry was advertised to be held last evening at No. 132 Clark street for the purpose of organizing a company of zuaves. As only a few of the veterans made their appearance, the meeting adjourned until a future day.

The Coroner is to hold a second inquest on the body of Mrs. Heuber, who was found in a well at Niles Centre a week ago. The former inquest was held by a Justice of the Peace, and the Coroner is not entirely satisfied with the manner in which the case was disposed of.

All persons owning property on Halsted street, between Harrison street and Archer avenue, are invited to meet Saturday evening at the corner of Twelfth and Halsted streets (John Riser's) to consider the matter of having a horse-car track on Halsted street south from Harrison.

Frank McKotcheck, a little 8-year-old residing at No. 160 Ewing street, while playing about the planing-mill of Joseph Nicholson, at the corner of Maxwell and Holden streets, was accidentally caught in the belting and had his right arm badly broken. Dr. Matthaei, who attended, him is of the opinion that he cannot recover.

Yesterday afternoon George W. Reed, of the *Insurance Critic*, and Joseph Reed, Jr., publisher of the Chicago *Globe*, were arrested on a charge of libel, the injured party being the Protection Life Insurance Company. The allegation is that the article published in the *Globe* was written by Mr. Reed, of the *Critic*. The defendants were brought before Justice Meech and held in bail of $500 each for examination on Friday afternoon.

The Cochran distillery, situated at Brighton, in this county, was sold at public auction yesterday by Deputy-Marshal Buck, for the benefit of the United States, by whom it was seized several months ago for violation of the Internal Revenue laws. The distillery, building, and plant brought $3,200, 8,000 gallons of high-wines 14½ cents per gallon, and the other plunder $4,536.46. It was bid in by Lazarus Silverman, in the interest, it is supposed, of the Singer family, by whom the property was originally owned.

GEORGE E. PRUSSING.

The paragraph published yesterday in reference to the arrest of some stone-cutters at the Twelfth street Government yards for bathing in the lake contained some statements concerning Mr. George E. Prussing which appear, upon examination, to be incorrect. It was stated therein that Mr. Prussing was the foreman of the stone-cutters, took a prominent part in intimidating the police when they attempted to enter the yard, was arrested therefor, and fined. It appears that Mr. Prussing is not foreman, but is Assistant Superintendent of the Government Building, detailed for duty at the stone-yards and shops on the lake shore. All the intimidation he did was to ask the police not to enter the sheds where the cut-stone is stored, and which there was no reason for their entering, he fearing, if any melee were to happen, that irreparable damage might be done to costly Government work. He was not arrested at that time; but subsequently, when he appeared in the Police Court to give testimony in behalf of one of the men who had been arrested, the charge of interfering with an officer was preferred against him, and he was fined $10 for what the Justice at the time stated was a purely technical violation of the law. Yesterday morning, the Justice, after maturer reflection, remitted the fine. From all the circumstances, it is evident that Mr. Prussing acted with a single eye to the interests of the Government, and with no desire whatever to interfere with the police while engaged in the discharge of duty.

UNDER A CLOUD.

The firm of F. E. Jones & Brother, composed of Francis E. and Henry Jones, and doing a large business in cooper's stock, on the corner of Wentworth avenue and Sixteenth street, are at present under a financial cloud. The firm has for some time been carrying a heavy stock, which in the present dead state of the market they found it impossible to get rid of. Their paper was maturing rapidly, and about a week ago they found it necessary to suspend and make an effort to compromise with their creditors. The liabilities amount to $140,000 and upwards, and was mostly due to parties in Grand Rapids and Jackson, Mich.

It was apparent that there was ample property to pay all indebtedness dollar for dollar, so the Messrs. Jones claim, and Mr. F. E. Jones went to Michigan to arrange matters with his creditors. The first meeting was held at Grand Rapids a week ago yesterday, and was largely attended. It is said that the creditors were kindly disposed, and, after a full exhibit of the affairs of the concern, showing a quantity of stock backed up by a good display of real estate, they seemed to look favorably upon a proposition to pay 25 per cent in cash, and the balance on extended paper. A second meeting was held yesterday, the result whereof is not yet known, but friends of the firm in Chicago think there is a fair prospect of a comprise, and that the house may go on as before.

Mr. Henry Jones has gone to Indiana and opened up a new business interest, but his return to Chicago is looked for daily.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

MR. PICKARD AND THE RELIEF FUND.

A regular meeting of the Board of Education was held last evening, President Richberg in the chair.

Superintendent Pickard, in the absence of any further business, read the following, which explains itself:

During a few days past I have been made the subject of attacks upon my integrity, implied, if not direct. I am satisfied that they are the result of a misunderstanding on the part of many. To correct this misunderstanding, and to show that I have acted in good faith with the donors of the Relief Fund, I present the following statement, giving extracts from their letters, all of which I have carefully preserved.

In this manner I wish to place myself before the Board in a true light, and I only ask that my statement may be made as public as the charges against me have been. The method of distribution is given in the published report of 1872.

He here submitted a report of what he had received, and the sources from which it had been received, showing that from Brooklyn, N. Y., he had received $3,646.36; from San Francisco, gold draft, $3,158.48, the premium on which was $299.84; from Washington, $1,272; from Cleveland, $927.75; from Dayton, O., $85.25; Kansas City, $75; Wheeling, Va., $70; Boston, $64; Manchester, $50; Rockford, $25; Polo, $15.90; Newton, Ia., $50; from other sources, $149.50; St. Louis, $804; New Orleans, $265; Fall River, Mass., $256.78; Terre Haute, $172.90. He also called attention to the manner in which the moneys had been received, and with each receipt presented extracts from letters and telegrams tending to show that the contributions had been forwarded to him personally, etc., etc.

His statement continued as follows:

Mr. Queal's loan, $400, was made to teachers, and has been refunded to him. The above items amount to $11,778.76. These were all sent to me personally. I was also directed to call upon E. F. Runyan, Esq., for funds as needed to be disbursed by myself. I have drawn from time to time $9,650. There have thus come into my hands $21,428.76. I have expended $19,096.60, leaving in my hands $2,332.16.

If the donors of the fund are not satisfied with my use of it, I hold myself responsible to them. No others have any right to complain. For the money I have loaned I am perfectly good, and not one cent will be lost, as not one cent has thus far been squandered or used in any improper manner. I am not Mr. Runyan's judge. I do not know whether he held the New York contribution as a private individual or as an officer of the Board. It is his own matter. I have acted as directed by the donors of the funds in every case. I might have placed the small balance in bank, but preferred to have it at interest on call. Interest has increased the fund nearly $600 already. As to the value of the contributions to the persons for whom they were designed, I appeal to the hundreds of teachers and thousands of children who received prompt and needed aid.

In the distribution I found willing helpers in my wife and daughters, who toiled early and late for many months, and in Mrs. Johnson, wife of the Clerk of the Board. One lady in each school aided in the distribution. It was all gratuitous service, and, except the amount paid for additional help during six weeks of the busiest time, not one cent has gone to any agent, Secretary, or visitor, or for storage or rent. My own house was made the storehouse, and the repairs, amounting to nearly $500, justly chargeable to this work, I have paid out of my own pocket. For it I have no regret, and would be glad to have done more if in my power.

As to the boxes of clothing sent to the Board of Education for distribution, there were thirty-six in all from Washington. These were not separated from the mass of relief goods sent to the city until I received the following order from Washington: "I am informed that Gen. M. Neill has turned the boxes over to the General Relief Committee. If so, and you can find them, I hope you will demand them and put them to the use we intended." All other clothing was sent directly to myself.

The matter was ordered into the hands of the Relief Committee of the Board, whereupon the President of the Board arose to a personal explanation. He read from the records to show that Oct. 17, 1871, by order of the Board, the relief fund was turned over to Mr. Pickard, which sustained him in the position taken at the last meeting.

After the auditing of a few bills the Board adjourned for one week.

BANKS AND BANKERS.

THEIR ASSESSMENT FOR 1876.

The Committee on Equalization of the County Board, which has been in session several days to hear complaints against the late assessment, yesterday received a complaint which involves more than it would seem on its face. It was from the Central National Bank, and was that the assessment was too high and in disproportion to the assessments made on the stock and other property of other banks. The complaint is said to set forth in substance that the Central Bank has been assessed at the same rate as banks whose stock is far above par, and consequently the assessment is unjust. The law relating to the assessment of National Banks provides that "the shares (or stock) shall be listed and assessed with regard to the ownership and value thereof as they existed on the 1st day of May," etc. As there was a difference in the value of the shares or stock on the 1st of May, there being no proportionate difference in the assessments, the injustice would seem apparent and call for a remedy, which is provided by the law, which says: "No complaint that another is assessed too low shall be acted upon until the person so assessed, or his agent, shall be notified of such complaint," etc. Acting under this provision, and on this complaint, the Committee on Equalization has extended its time of hearing complaints until to-morrow at noon, with a view to having representatives of the other banks of the city appear before it and testify as to the value of their stock.

The action of the Central National Bank has induced a reporter to collate the assessment of the various banks of the city, with a few exceptions for want of time. The result is given below:

NATIONAL BANKS.

	Shares.	Par value.	Assessed valuation.
First National	10,000	$1,000,000	$290,000
Third National	7,500	750,000	172,500
Fifth National	5,000	500,000	165,000
Union National	10,000	1,000,000	340,000
Merch'ts National	5,000	500,000	170,000
Northwestern National	2,000	200,000	68,000
Corn Exchange National	5,000	500,000	170,000
National Bank of Illinois	5,000	500,000	170,000
Trad'rs' National	2,000	200,000	63,000
Commercial National	5,000	500,000	150,000
National Bank of Commerce	2,500	250,000	65,000
German National	5,000	500,000	170,000
Total			$1,993,500

BANKS OTHER THAN NATIONAL.

	Assessed valuation.
Bank of Montreal	$40,000
Canadian Bank of Commerce	12,460
City Savings Bank	3,000
Chicago Savings Ins. and Trust Co	1,000
Cook County Savings Bank	2,000
Dime Savings Bank	300
Fidelity Savings Bank	1,500
German-American Bank	2,500
German Savings Bank	3,000
Hibernian Banking Association	13,240
Hide and Leather Bank	40,000
Illinois Trust and Savings Bank	96,160
International Bank	53,380
Merchants', F., and M. Savings Bank	15,500
Merchants' Savings, Loan, and Trust Co	500,000
State Savings Institution	40,000
Union Trust Co	15,420

BANKERS OTHER THAN NATIONAL AND CORPORATIONS.

	Assessed valuation.
Brewster & Reed	$100
Adsit, J. M.	6,480
Christoph, H. J.	500
Claussenius, H. & Co	500
Fronsenthal, M.	4,850
Follansbee & Son	800
Foreman, Gerhard	8,000
Greenebaum, Henry & Co	3,000
Greenebaum, Isaac	200
Josaphat, Emil	1,500
Mayer, Leopold	600
Meadowcroft Bros	250
Niehoff, C. L. & Co	3,110
Peterson & Berg	700
Preston, Kean & Co	8,000
Silverman, Lazarus	3,000
Skow-Petersen & Isberg	7,000
Slaughter, A. O.	1,250
Smith, Adam & Son	150
Snydacker & Co	40,800
Wren, John H. & Co	1,000

The Assessor's returns in the cases of some of the banks, it will be noticed, can scarcely tend to stimulate deposits. In others, the injustice under the law is so marked that the explanations cannot fail to prove of the greatest interest. On the whole, the complaint of the Central Bank promises to increase the taxes of the other banks, whether it serves to reduce its own or not.

COURT-HOUSE STONE.

MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE.

For weeks past the County Commissioners have been junketing around the country at the expense of the owners of stone-quarries, ostensibly to educate themselves and prepare to vote intelligently on the selection of stone for the construction of the new Court-House. They have, doubtless, seen a great deal of stone, but whether they know any more on the subject now than they did months ago is a question. Perhaps they have seen—must have seen, if they kept their eyes open—a variety of derricks and quarry machinery, and scenery new to them, but it is doubtful whether they have gained any information of value as to the merits of stone that could not have been gained in Chicago, without the weeks of dissipation they have participated in. Before these trips were entered upon it was pretty generally understood that a majority of the Board stood

PLEDGED TO A CERTAIN INTEREST,

is not a certain stone. The bids coming in as they did upset these arrangements to a certain extent, however, and since that time there have been many private councils and great confusion, but as yet no device has been agreed upon by which the original plans can be carried out. In fact, discord has taken the place of harmony and chaos that of order in the deliberations of the Board on the stone question.

Yesterday the first meeting to consider the bids for furnishing stone since the quarry visitations was held by the Joint Committee on Public Buildings and Public Charities, to which the matter was some time ago referred. The attendance was full, and stone men as spectators were present in abundance. There was a disposition manifested in the meeting from the first to do nothing more than show to the deluded stone men a

MOCK EARNESTNESS AND INTEREST,

for the Committee well know that it had no authority under its contract with the city to buy a stone or do anything else in the work without the city's consent. But they knew their getting together would amuse the stone men, stimulate their efforts to get the contract to furnish the stone, and thus partly recompense them for their outlay in showing the Commissioners through their quarries. Hence the meeting.

When the Committee had assembled the absence of Commissioner Cleary was noticed, whereupon Commissioner McCaffrey moved that he be fined $10 in retaliation for a similar movement made on him a few days ago. The motion prevailed, and everybody enjoyed the joke.

Commissioner Schmidt moved that all the stone men present be invited to retire during the sitting of the Committee, which was lost, of course.

The next motion was with a view to delay any action by postponing the consideration of the subject for one week, which was also lost,—at which the stone men rejoiced.

Commissioner Carroll then moved that the bids be produced, and that the Committee enter at once into an examination of the bonds of the bidders with a view to ascertaining their responsibility. Lost.

Commissioner McCaffrey moved that the ten lowest bidders be selected with a view to examining their bonds, etc.

Commissioners Guenther and Conly were in favor, first, of deciding upon what kind of stone would be used,—limestone or sandstone,—and then examine into the responsibility of the bidders. They thought a great deal of time could be saved by adopting such a course.

After some further discussion, the motion to

EXAMINE THE BONDS

of the ten lowest bidders prevailed by a vote of 6 to 2,—Messrs. Conly and Schmidt voting in the negative. The stone men were again pleased, for they were all lowest bidders, and their bondsmen were all the most responsible, etc.

The clerk to the Committee then presented a schedule of the bids, and attempted to carry out the motion, but was deterred by sundry motions and a long, disjointed, and meaningless discussion of the whole question.

In order to get to business and test the strength of Lemont stone, Commissioner Conly finally moved that the Court-House be constructed of limestone, from base to roof.

Commissioner Carroll seconded the motion, which upon being put was lost, Messrs. Schmidt and Cleary, however, being the only ones to audibly vote in the negative.

Commissioner Conly called for the yeas and nays before the vote had been announced.

Commissioner Guenther moved that the motion of Commissioner Conly be laid on the table temporarily, and the motion prevailed by the following vote:

Yeas—Carroll, Cleary, Guenther, Schmidt, and Johnson—5.

Nays—Conly, Lonergan—2.

The meeting then adjourned for one week, leaving the stone men and the public as much in the dark as ever. The latter vote, however, may be construed very readily to show what has already been stated in these columns,—that limestone is not as popular with the Board as it used to be.

MASONIC CHARITY.

THE "CHRISTIAN CYNOSURE" FALSIFYING FACTS.

The last number of the *Christian Cynosure* has an article criticising an editorial recently published in THE TRIBUNE relative to the proceedings of the National Christian Association, which met here a few weeks ago. THE TRIBUNE said:

Millions of money have been expended on benefactions by this organization [the Masons] of which the world knows nothing, and but for the Masons these millions would have been a burden upon the general public.

To this the *Cynosure* replies:

For instance, the Masonic Relief Committee after the fire received $90,000 for the sufferers. They gave in Masonic charity $30,000, and $60,000 they divided among themselves and favorites, and the Masonic sufferers drew double, from the general relief funds and their own. Edmond Ronayne was then Master of Keystone Lodge, and a member of that Relief Committee. He gave substantially the above statement in the presence of a multitude of Masons in Farwell Hall; told them he could furnish facts and vouchers, and prove his allegations. Now, if the books and records could convict Mr. Ronayne or false statements, it would be their cheapest way to demolish him. But, while they have trumped up other petty and sham charges, they are silent as the grave on this charge, that they consumed $60,000 of relief money on themselves, out of $90,000 given for relief.

Now we respectfully ask the editors of THE TRIBUNE whether they are not ashamed of their writer who can rehash and vend the oft-refuted twaddle of Masonic charity and benevolence, in the face of Chicago facts like these?

The amount received from the Masonic lodges all over the world for the relief of the brethren burned out by the Chicago fire of 1871, including supplies valued at $7,545.44, was $90,634.50, and it was disbursed thus: For the relief of applicants allotted to Chicago lodges, expenses of the Board of Relief, and donation to the Chicago Masonic Relief Board, $67,414.04; returned to donors, $21,825.89; retained to meet the expense of printing the report of the Board, $1,394.57.

A Commission, consisting of S. C. Perkins, Grand Master of Pennsylvania; C. F. Stansbury, Grand Master of the District of Columbia; and O. P. Waters, Grand Master of Iowa, met in the Temple in Chicago, Sept. 18 and 19, 1872, and made a careful examination of all the books, papers, and vouchers of the Board, and of the system which had been adopted for the administration of the fund. This Commission, in their report to the donors, say:

All money received for the fund was paid over to the Treasurer, and by him deposited to the credit of a separate account in bank, and paid out by checks upon orders drawn by the President and attested by the Secretary of the Board. The immediate disbursements were made by the Secretary under the supervision of the Executive Committee, and a full and detailed report was presented at each monthly meeting of the Board and examined and vouched for by a Sub-Committee and approved by the Board.

The books of the Treasurer were examined and compared with the vouchers by us, and found to be correct in every particular, and kept with a degree of accuracy and fullness of detail which cannot but be highly commended.

The officers of the Board were: President, DeWitt C. Gregier; Vice-President, H. F. Holcomb; Treasurer, Wiley M. Egan; Recording Secretary, George K. Hazlett; Corresponding Secretary, Ed J. Hill; and the other members, George R. McClellan, D. J. Avery, T. T. Gurney, C. H. Brennan, Walter A. Stevens, G. C. Smith, and C. J. Franks.

THE CITY-HALL.

The water rents yesterday were $2,477.

Only $700 was advanced on the Popular Loan yesterday.

The receipts in the License Department were about $7,500 yesterday, and 130 saloon licenses were issued.

Officer Gilbert Demorest appeared before the police tribunal yesterday and received his sentence of dismissal for taking a chair from somebody's piazza and carrying it to his own home.

Mayor Heath was the recipient of a testimonial of regard from the employes in his establishment (his business house) night before last. It came in the shape of a serenade, and the music was fine. The customary invitation to step in and refresh the inner man was accepted.

Officer William Wall, of the police force, went and slept in a barn. The Board of Police (Superintendent Hickey et al.) thought that sometimes men when drunk betook themselves to a hay-loft for a quiet sleep. Wall was dismissed from the force.

Mayor Heath has already taken the initiatory steps to having the tax levies of 1873 and 1874 extended upon the County Collector's books for collection. The step is taken in accordance with the recent suggestions of the Finance Committee, and the Law Department has been directed to take the matter in hand and see to the necessary extensions.

The Committee on Health and County Relations is called for this afternoon at 4 o'clock: the Committee on Gas will meet Friday, at 3 p. m., in the City Clerk's office, and will try to get up an economical ordinance which will be fit for the Mayor's signature, and which will save plenty of money to the Gas Fund.

Mayor Heath has come to the conclusion that the services of the Mayor's police, four in number, can be dispensed with. They will therefore be removed on the first of the month. The Mayor will have an errand-boy in his office, and will assign the guardianship of saloons and saloon-keepers to the regular police.

Dr. McVickar will at 9 o'clock this morning appoint his Health Department staff. The force will consist of 1 Health Commissioner, 1 Assistant, 2 clerks, 2 Meat Inspecters, 3 Sanitary Inspectors, and 10 Sanitary Police,—in all, 19 men, whereas the old Health Department consisted of 44 men, 28 of whom were Sanitary Policemen. It is said that Moses Hooke will be allowed to find some other occupation, and that the place which he now occupies will be intrusted to some younger man and a physician. Secretary Merrill will probably be requested to yield his place to another. A son of Ald. Stewart will be one of the appointees in the Department.

Mr. C. H. Morse, the gentleman whom Mayor Colvin appointed to act as Assistant to the Corporation Counsel, has resigned. Mr. Morse has had a short and somewhat uneventful experience in the service of the city as one of its officers, and, withal; a rather unsatisfactory time; unsatisfactory to himself and to the other officials, who have all along regarded the slighting of Francis Adams with anything but a kindly feeling. Mr. Morse has frequently said openly that he did not wish to be the cause of any dissensions or grievances, and, at last realizing that he was such, has concluded to withdraw. Francis Adams will most likely be appointed to the office.

It appears that a reason why the Committee on Schools reported adversely to the confirmation of Messrs. Richberg, Wilce, Oleson, and Olinger, who were ex-Mayor Colvin's choice for the positions of members of the Board of Education, are that the Committee thought that it would be most satisfactory to allow Mayor Heath to make his own appointments, and not force upon him anybody, however satisfactory he might be to the public or the Council. Other and more potent reasons why the names of the gentlemen did not meet with favor in the eyes of the Aldermen of the Committee are that it is desired to raise the standard and tone of the Board of Education, and, in fact, of all Boards where matters of such high importance as the education of the masses are concerned. It was believed that the present Board, with some bright exceptions, were not the class of men who should govern the schools. There are men in the present Board, the Committee say, who cannot write a short sentence grammatically, and then, too, the appointments have, in some instances, been made for political reasons and not for any qualifications which the appointee might have. The Aldermen came to the conclusion that there were many men of means, character, and education, who were only wating to be asked to efficiently serve the city for nothing. There have, as yet, been but few names proposed for the positions. Those of E. B. Sherman and A. D. Rich have been mentioned, and there are others said to be in readiness. Mr. Rich is the happy father of eight boys, and he has said that he should like to have a voice in saying how they, as well as the children of others, should be brought up.

HEALTH REPORT.

The following is the report of the Health Commissioner for the week ending July 22: Total number of deaths, 264, against 265 in the corresponding week of last year, and an increase of one over the preceding week. The principal causes of death were: Accidents, 3; cholera infantum, 70; cholera morbus, 2; convulsions, 38; diarrhoea, 16; diphtheria, 4; enteritis, 4; enter-colitis, 6; fever, 16; heart disease, 6; inanition, 10; meningitis, 8; paralysis, 3; phthesis, 19. Males, 142; females, 122. Married 46, single 218; colored 5, white 259.

The mortality by wards was as follows: First, 2; Second, 6; Third, 6; Fourth, 6; Fifth, 28; Sixth, 25; Seventh, 26; Eighth, 22; Ninth, 8; Tenth, 8; Eleventh, 5; Twelfth, 10; Thirteenth, 5; Fourteenth, 35; Fifteenth, 19; Sixteenth, 12; Seventeenth, 13; Eighteenth, 4.

The number of nuisance notices served, 253; nuisances abated, 250; sewer notices served, 4.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Committee on Equalization of the County Board yesterday extended the time to hear complaints about the assessments for the year until to-morrow at noon.

The County Court was busy again yesterday listening to arguments why the tax-fighting fraternity should not pay their taxes. Thirty-five objectors were disposed of, and in all except two cases the objections were overruled.

Sheriff Buell, of Lake County, stopped at the jail yesterday with an insane person named Thomas Kinney. He was on his way to Elgin and thought he would like to have his charge try the Cook County Jail diet. Kinney is about 34 years of age, has a family, and is in fair circumstances.

The Grand Jury failed to accomplish a great deal yesterday, except to return a few true bills. A few of the witnesses called before the former juries to testify at random about city affairs were present and helped to prolong the session and enrich the jurors, but served no other purpose. The witnesses in the Heuber murder case at Niles Centre were also present, but they were not heard, for some reason or another. Judge Rogers says he will discharge the inquisitors in a few days of his own motion. If the step had been taken a week ago public justice would not have suffered.

A week ago Sheriff Agnew sent a communication to the County Board asking the appointment of two men to serve as watchmen for the gates to the jail-yard. No attention having been paid to his ridiculous request, it is understood that an effort is being made to have the present Grand Jury recommend to the Court and County Board that his demand be granted. In this connection it is rumored that, if the Grand Jury makes the recommendation and the watchmen are appointed, one of the jurors will drop into one of the positions created. The pay-roll of the jail now bears the names of nine men,—more than were ever before employed.

CRIMINAL.

James Wilson, a lead-pipe thief who got $100 worth the better of an unoccupied house at No. 1312 Prairie avenue, in consequence was yesterday held in $500 bail to the Criminal Court.

James Howard, keeper of a saloon and house of ill-fame at No. 535 Clark street, got drunk yesterday afternoon, and when Officer Duffy attempted to pounce down upon him, "Canada Helen" and Willie Howard, his step-son, interfered, whereupon they were all marched off to the Armory upon charges of resisting an officer.

James and Emma Barton, of No. 438 State street, are locked up at the Armory, charged with kidnapping a child of 6 years from Mrs. Emma Browning. It appears that Mrs. Browning, who is an old and well-known disreputable, has been sick for some time, and during her stay in the County Hospital, the Bartons sent the boy to Buffalo for an education. The case will probably be compromised before coming to trial.

Three boys, giving the names of Patrick Ryan, Henry Smith, and Michael Kelley, were yesterday held by Justice Scully in $300 bail to the Criminal Court for burglarizing the house of J. T. Rothermell, No. 59 Paulina street. They were captured at a late hour Sunday evening by Officer E. H. Howard while skipping through the alleyways with two suits of clothes on each of them.

MRS. KIRBY.

Deputy-Coroner McGirr yesterday impaneled another jury in the Kirby case, and after rehearing the testimony, which has already been published, together with the testimony of Forbes, the jury found a verdict, which is as follows:

We, the jury, find that the said Bridget Kirby, now lying dead at No. 674 Thirty-seventh street, came to her death from internal hemorrhage, caused by a rupture of the liver, and we, the jury, believe from the evidence that her husband, James Kirby, caused said rupture by violence, and we desire that he be held to the Grand Jury for further trial. The testimony heard was but a repetition of that already published, save the evidence of the accused himself, which amounted to substantially nothing.

THE MOHAWK.

Capt. Rowland and the Bad Fix He is in—One Good Word for Him at Last.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 25.—Oliver S. Rowland, late Sailing-Master of the yacht Mohawk, was rearrested to-day upon a charge of perjury, and committed to jail in default of $2,500 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. The arrest was made upon complaint of Frederick Palm, one of the Quartermasters of the Mohawk, who testifies that Capt. Rowland did not cast off the mainsail sheets, nor did he give orders to have it done, nor was any sail ordered to be disturbed by him. Rowland was taken before Justice Garrett for hearing. Capt. Merritt, of the Coast Wrecking Company, Quartermasters Ferguson and Palm, the boatswain, and eight of the crew of the Mohawk were summoned as witnesses. A crowd of about 500 people collected outside, and manifested its indignation by cries of "Mob him!" "String him up!" Justice Garret pacified the crowd with the assurance that the law would secure justice. Rowland, though he bore a melancholy expression, also appeared stolid and indifferent. A rumor was in circulation to the effect that a person now employed on the vessel claims that the charge against Rowland cannot be sustained from the fact that he knows the main shaft had been started, and that some one afterward took a turn in it around a cleat, which prevented it from running off.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 25.—The semi-annual session of the Grand Lodge of Knights of Pythias met to-day, Grand Chancellor C. P. Tuley presiding, and delegates present from fifty-four subordinate lodges. There are sixty-four subordinate lodges in the State, with 3,267 members, an increase of 346 in the last term. The total resources of the lodges are $44,358; widows' and orphans' fund, $9,295. The question of abolishing semi-annual sessions was referred back to the subordinate lodges with directions to instruct delegates how to vote at the next annual meeting. A parade of the city lodges took place this afternoon, the column being received by the Grand Lodge.

IN SEARCH OF DONALDSON.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 25.—Messrs. F. C. Bellman, N. R. Ruckle, and John R. Pearson made a balloon voyage to-day in the air-ship America. They ascended at 5:20 a. m., and, after describing a very eccentric course, reaching the Ohio River in their trip, they finally landed near Nashville, Brown County, early in the afternoon, in good condition.

THE ROOT & SONS MUSIC COMPANY offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail of sheet-music, music-books, violins, guitars, and all kinds of musical instruments. General agents for the Standard organ and Steck piano. Quality guaranteed. 156 State street.

WHETHER YOU HEED THIS OR NOT, the fact still remains that Dalton, 192 State street, sells the best (Fisher) refrigerators, best (Packer) cream-freezers, best (Kedzie) water-filterers, as well as others, at lowest possible prices.

OUR LADY READERS HAVING OCCASION to have dyeing or the cleaning of garments done, should remember that Cook & McLain, 80 Dearborn street, or 261 West Madison, do it beautifully and at small cost.

BANKRUPT SALE of Bangs Bros.' stock of stoves, furnaces, ranges, and other goods, will commence this morning at 10 o'clock. Now is the time to prepare for cold weather when you can buy stoves cheap. William A. Butters & Co., auctioneers.

THE COUNCIL.

Fighting Over the Reduction of Salaries.

The Fire-Department Expenses to Be Cut Down 25 Per Cent.

Acrimonious Debate on the Proposed Reduction of the Police.

The Subject to Be Further Considered This Afternoon.

An adjourned meeting of the Common Council was held last night, Mayor Heath in the chair. The absentees were Ald. Aldrich, Thompson, and Briggs.

Ald. McCrea asked general consent that the report of the Finance Committee relating to the delinquent taxes should be called up and referred to the Law Department.

Consent was granted and the report so referred.

REDUCTION OF SALARIES.

The reports of the Special Committee on the Reduction of Salaries were then called up.

Ald. Cullerton moved that the minority be substituted for the majority report.

Ald. McCrea moved to lay the minority report on the table.

A vote was taken on this, and resulted in a tie, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Gilbert, Stewart, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—16.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Loding, Cullerton, Kerber, Tarnow, O'Brien, Wheeler, Ryan, Baumgarten, Niesen, Waldo, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—16.

The President—The report lays on the table.

Ald. Cullerton—Does the Chair vote?

The President—I am informed by the Clerk that it is my duty to do so in such cases.

Ald. McCrea—That is correct.

Ald. Cullerton—It is not customary.

THE FIREMEN.

On motion, the majority report was then taken up section by section.

Ald. McCrea moved the adoption of the first section, which was as follows:

SECTION 1. The pay-roll of the Fire Department shall be reduced 25 per cent from what it now is, provided that the pay of the Fire Marshal be $3,000 per annum.

Ald. Cullerton moved to strike out "25" and insert "10."

Ald. McAuley begged the Council to remember the financial condition of the city.

Ald. Cullerton referred to the arduous duties of the firemen, and held that it would be unwise, in view of the present efficiency of the Department, to make such a sweeping reduction as contemplated by the report.

Ald. Ballard moved an amendment to the amendment that the Fire Marshal be instructed to discharge thirty-three watchmen and reduce the salaries of the other employes 10 per cent.

Ald. Lengacher opposed this. The watchmen were among the most useful officers of the Department. It was through their vigilance that the engines were so promptly at a fire.

Ald. McCrea thought the proposed reduction would impose no particular hardship. If, by the proposed reductions, any department was disorganized and the men left, their places could be filled as fast as the applications could be written down. The gentlemen who resisted this economical step were not true friends of the employes of the city, because if salaries were not reduced the time would soon arrive when these men could not be paid. The adoption of the majority report would have a good effect on the capitalists, who would come to our aid when they saw us trying to retrench. The city had recently laid bleeding in the hands of its enemies, and it was time that people should recognize the true position of affairs. If these reductions were not made now, greater reductions would have to be made a year from now.

ALD. GILBERT

did not agree with the report, not because he thought it too radical, but because he did not think it was fair. The Fire Department ought not to receive any more favors than the Police Department. He advocated an equal reduction in these departments. Such a step would not, as some contended, increase the cost of insurance; the city was much more fire-proof now than some years ago, and the insurance men would be quite content to take risks if the Fire Department were cut down 40 per cent.

Ald. Sommer objected to the poor man being cut down for the protection of the tax-fighters. They should go for the latter cormorants before placing the iron heel of economy on the men who had to buy their uniforms, etc.

Ald. Sweeney was also opposed to the reduction of 25 per cent. The majority of the best men would resign if the reduction prevailed. Besides, the men would not be so willing to risk their lives in the public service as at present. He had been in hopes that money would have been obtained ere now to run the city. Everybody agreed that we had an A 1 Council, but why did they not procure funds? A few months ago, the head of the city administration was blamed for this sorry condition of affairs. That gentleman, however, had retired to his business, and yet there was no improvement. In his opinion, they were retrogressing instead of going forward, and he did not know what would restore the confidence of the people. He held that it was unwise to touch the Police and Fire Departments,—at any rate, to the extent proposed. He hoped the 10 per cent reduction would prevail.

ALD. M'CREA,

in reply to Ald. Sweeney's strictures, said it was the impression a month ago that if we had a better Mayor the credit of the city would improve. There was a growing suspicion that even this Council would do little better than the old, and just such speeches and harangues as that to which they had listened were destroying what remained of the city's credit. If the loan that was now on the market did not succeed, they might put salaries as high as they pleased, but the employes would not get their pay. They had better look at the thing in a proper light. The former Administration had ruined the credit of the city in New York, and, as true men and conservators of Chicago's interests, they should strive to remedy the evil. It was all very well to talk about the men not being so willing to risk their lives if their salaries were cut down. There was a certain excitement about a fireman's life which had more to do with the risking of his life than this matter of salary. There was a kind of valor among the American people which could not be suppressed, and if a fireman lost his life every night there would be no reduction in the number willing to follow the calling.

ALD. THROOP

said he had attended a meeting of bankers and business men of the city a short time ago. The question was asked why they did not take our certificates or furnish the city with money to pay its employes, and the reply given was: "You don't show any indication of reducing your expenses; if we furnish you money under present circumstances, we have no guarantee that the city will not remain in its present condition." That was just the trouble. As soon as they evinced a disposition to retrench, capitalists would soon come to their rescue. Certain bankers had promised that if city expenses were reduced, a million dollars would be forthcoming in twenty-four hours. The opposition made to the reductious was just what was going to keep us where we were. We were not bankrupt, but merely in an embarrassed condition, and it was their bounden duty to practice every possible economy so that the city might be tided over the crisis.

Ald. Lawler was very much opposed to the reduction of the salaries of the Police and Fire Departments. The proper way to economize was to begin at the Mayor's salary and work downwards, instead of starting with the poorest and hardest-working employes of the city.

Ald. White contended that it was false economy to cut down the Fire and Police Departments.

After some remarks from Ald. Murphy against Ald. Ballard's motion, the latter withdrew his amendment and moved the previous question, which was ordered.

Ald. Cullerton's amendment was then put and lost by yeas 24, nays 8, the affirmatives being Lodding, Cullerton, O'Brien, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, and Sweeney.

ADOPTED.

The section was then adopted by a vote of yeas 20, nays 13, as follows:

Yeas—Pearsons, McAuley, Ballard, Rosenberg, Gilbert, Stewart, Kerber, Tarnow, Beidler, Van Osdel, Smith, Throop, McCrea, Rawleigh, Cleveland, Baumgarten, Waldo, Linsenbarth, Boser, Kirk—20.

Nays—Sheridan, Sommer, Lodding, Cullerton, O'Brien, Lawler, White, Wheeler, Ryan, Niesen, Lengacher, Murphy, Sweeney—13.

THE POLICE.

The Clerk then read the second section, as follows:

SEC. 2. The pay-roll of the Police Department shall be reduced 40 per cent from what it now is, said reduction to be accomplished by the dismissal of a portion of the force, and such reduction in the pay of the remainder as is necessary; provided, that the pay of the Superintendent shall be $3,000 per annum.

Ald. Gilbert moved to amend the section by making the reduction 25 per cent instead of 40 per cent.

Ald. McCrea moved to lay this amendment on the table. Lost—yeas, 11; nays, 22.

ALD. SHERIDAN

held that the ordinance would be wholly inoperative if passed. An appropriation bill had been passed allowing the Police Department a certain amount, and the law distinctly said that appropriations should be neither decreased nor increased during the fiscal year. As far as he could understand it, the report was simply a recommendation.

Ald. McCrea reminded the gentleman that the taxes for the past several years had not been collected within 25 and 30 per cent of the appropriations. Moreover, the Supreme Court had decided they must not hypothecate the assessment within 25 per cent. That was the answer to Ald. Sheridan's whole argument.

Ald. Sheridan well understood the actual condition as reported by the Finance Committee. Still the decisions would not justify them in doing an unlawful act. He said disband the Police and Fire Departments rather than turn round and take an unlawful step in order to pander to the desires of the tax-fighters. There was nothing in the condition of affairs which should act detrimentally to the interests of the employes of the city. He favored discrimination against the high-priced officialism of Chicago, because among them only had there been neglect of duty, theft, and scoundrelism. He opposed the section, and suggested that they might save money in the direction of cutting down the gas-bills. He had an ordinance referring to the subject, which he wished to offer.

As the ordinance did not refer specially to the section under discussion, it was ruled out of order.

Ald. Sheridan tried very hard to have the ordinance read, but he was met at every turn with points of order. The Alderman maintained his place on the floor, and discussed the subject further, until he was cut off by the ten-minute rule.

Ald. McAuley defended the report, showing that the high-priced officials had been cut as well as the small-salaried men.

Ald. McCrea said it was all nonsense that they could not take the action contemplated by the report. He did not care who came in here log-rolling, the action proposed was perfectly legal, and it was their duty to economize.

Ald. Sheridan said he had had an exalted opinion of the Chairman of the Finance Committee, but henceforth his estimate of that gentleman would be very low. In accusing him of acting in the capacity of attorney for any one, the Alderman did not know what he was saying.

Ald. McCrea was sorry he had offended the gentleman, for whom he entertained the most kindly feeling; but the picture was before him, and he could not help expressing it in words. If, however, he had made a mistake, he was sorry.

Ald. Sheridan was sorry that he had strained himself over a poetic fancy. [Laughter.]

ALD. PEARSONS

reminded the Council that they were not legislating for a day and must act on a higher plane than usual. They were legislating for the future, and the welfare of the city and the value of their property depended very much upon their action that night. If the whole police force were present and had the matter explained to them they would unanimously agree to the reduction. The proposed step was necessary to bring our affairs on a sound basis again.

Ald. Throop here moved that when the Council adjourn it be to half-past 7 this evening.

Several gentlemen wished to adjourn to the afternoon and Saturday evening.

As a huge joke, Ald. Cullerton moved that the adjournment should be half-past 7 this morning. The question was called on this amendment, and it was carried amid much laughter, by a vote of yeas 25, nays 9.

Ald. Lawler made another speech on the general question, which lasted fifteen minutes.

The vote by which the Council adjourned to this morning was reconsidered on motion of Ald. Cullerton.

Ald. Throop then moved that when the Council adjourn it should be to 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

Ald. Ryan said as they were accomplishing nothing, they should disband for a while. He would, therefore, move that they adjourn sine die.

Ald. Sommer moved that the date of the next meeting should be Saturday at half-past 2 o'clock. Lost.

Ald. Throop's motion was then put and carried.

Ald. Smith said if the Aldermen did not work a little faster they would not be worth the $3 a session which he was trying to get. He spoke briefly in favor of the reduction, and stated that he would vote for the section on the understanding that the 40 per cent reduction did not come off the salaries of the force.

Ald. Ryan made an earnest speech against the reformers and monopolists who misrepresented their constituents by advocating the sweeping reduction of 40 per cent. He would agree to about 12 per cent, which was all the reduction that should be made. He suggested that the Law Department—one which received very high salaries—might be cut down.

Ald. Cullerton moved the following as an amendment to the amendment:

SEC. 2. The pay-roll of the Police Department shall be reduced 10 per cent, and in addition to said reduction the Superintendent is instructed to make no further appointments to fill any vacancies now existing or that may exist during the balance of the fiscal year.

Ald. Lawler moved to lay this on the table.

Ald. Stewart moved to adjourn. Carried.

The Council then adjourned.

THE COURTS.

Foreclosure of the Mortgage on the Danville & Vincennes Road.

Judge Drummond yesterday decided the objections to the Master's report in the foreclosure suit of Fosdick & Fish vs. the Chicago, Danville & Vincennes Railroad Company. The Judge held that by the terms of the mortgage, the interest not having been paid, the whole indebtedness became due, and the Trustees were entitled to proceed and have the mortgage foreclosed for the benefit of the parties who were not parties to the funding scheme. The first mortgage which is sought to be foreclosed is for $2,500,000.

The Judge also said that the Bismarck branch, extending from Bismarck to the State line, some 5 or 6 miles, was included in the terms of the first mortgage. It was further held that the funding scheme which was entered into and partially completed, by which an extension was to be given on the indebtedness of the road, did not bind those who were not parties thereto, and they could proceed and foreclose the mortgage, even though those who entered into the funding scheme might be bound thereby. There was no use of waiting for any change in affairs, and the mortgage had better be foreclosed.

In regard to the rights of the bondholders under the mortgage on the Indiana Division, the Judge said that in making a sale of the property some arrangements would be made by which the rolling-stock which was running on the whole line of road, partly in Illinois and partly in Indiana, would be apportioned equitably between the creditors of the road in the respective States, and that a decree of foreclosure would probably be entered in Illinois and Indiana.

Both these suits for foreclosure in this State and Indiana are under the jurisdiction of Judge Drummond in the Federal Court, and can, therefore, be closed up at the same time, and in a way that will be as satisfactory as though there was but one suit in one court. Something over a year ago THE TRIBUNE published a lengthy article containing letters from various officers of the road in New York, showing how it was managed, and the shifts used to get money. Testimony was taken touching on these points, but it was not used in the case, and the Master makes no allusion to it in his report, treating only of the main issues raised by the bill. This testimony may, however, become necessary in some questions which will be raised as to the ownership of some of the bonds.

DIVORCES.

Marmaduke Bell filed a bill yesterday, complaining that his wife, Harriet A. Bell, has been guilty of adultery with one Clarence Watrous, by whom she has had a child, and complainant is now quite willing to leave her free to marry her affinity.

ITEMS.

M. M. Lacy, who pleaded guilty some time ago to robbing the mails, was yesterday given a ten days' respite before being sent to Joliet.

Register Hibbard returned from his vacation yesterday, and will be in his office daily as usual.

In the case of John Hochlander vs. J. V. LeMoyne and others, to recover 80 acres of land, LeMoyne filed an affidavit asking that the case be continued, as he was engaged in Congress. A continuance was granted until Aug. 21.

UNITED STATES COURTS.

Thomas P. Gibson began a suit for $1,500 against M. R. M. Wallace.

Harlow P. Smith, of New York, brought suit for $2,400 against Martin P. Fallett and William H. Hoyt.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Joshua Smith, a dentist at No. 1046 Indiana avenue, filed a voluntary petition in bankruptcy yesterday. His preferred debts are $56.50, the secured $1,000, and the unsecured $2,6[illegible]8.91. The assets consist of bills and notes to the amount of $37.66; dental implements, etc., $100; debts due on open account, $715.70, and some personal property claimed to be exempt. Reference to Register Hibbard.

A creditors' meeting will be held Aug. 18, before Register Hibbard, in the case of F. A. Waldner.

In the matter of H. W. Weaver et al. an order was entered on all parties interested to show cause Aug. 2 why the winter stock of goods of the bankrupt should not be sold for $4,000.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

James Whyte began a suit for $2,000 against Frederick J. Smith.

F. W. Krause sued R. P. Derickson for $1,000.

Adams & Lord began a suit for $1,200 against Samuel B. Munson, Jr.

The National Bank of Illinois commenced a suit for $3,000 against Joseph F. Bonfield and James F. Healy.

Larrabee & North brought suit against William A. Ewing to recover $2,000.

Thomas S., Daniel C., and William Young sued Frank Roesch for $1,500.

J. S. Page brought suit for $1,200 against Mercie H. Miller.

E. W. Blatchford and C. F. Gates sued John B. Mallers for $1,500.

CIRCUIT COURT.

The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company filed a bill against L. C. Huck to restrain the collection of $65,951 taxes for 1875 on its capital stock and franchises.

Christian Scheffel commenced a suit in trespass against the Chicago & Pacific Railroad Company, laying damages at $5,000.

John Brunt began a suit for $2,000 damages against Henry E. Sawyer.

CRIMINAL COURT.

Thomas Hamilton was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one year in the Penitentiary.

John Healey pleaded guilty to larceny, and was remanded.

John DeWitt pleaded guilty to driving away a horse, and was given thirty days in the County Jail.

Barney Benson and Adolph Paulson were tried for larceny. The former was acquitted, and the latter got two years in the Penitentiary.

Eugene Dougherty was tried for being found in a building with intent to steal, found guilty, under age, and remanded.

Alfred Lay pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year at Joliet.

Peter Lawler pleaded guilty to larceny, and was given one year in the Penitentiary.

Joseph Dorrigan was tried for burglary, found guilty, and given three years in the Penitentiary.

Charles Johnson was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given three years in the Penitentiary.

William Johnson pleaded guilty to two indictments for larceny, and was remanded to have his mental condition examined into.

Thomas Dorsey was tried for larceny, found guilty, and given one day in the County Jail.

JUDGMENTS.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE BLODGETT—S. T. Atwater vs. Proceeds of Bark Parana, $740.25.—H. V. Squires vs. Same, $700.—J. A. Crawford vs. Same, $250.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—Mathes & Tettenbarm vs. Charles Radtke, $90.77.—J. H. Hammond vs. Samuel S. Hayes, $3,746.84.—E. E. Sherman vs. Margaret A. Berghman, $1,250.—First National Bank of Belvidere vs. Walter R. Cornell, Paul Cornell, and John M. Glasner, $5,260.25.—Michael Clemens vs. Louis Hillman, $330.

CIRCUIT COURT—CONFESSIONS—Catherine Terhune vs. Andrew J. Stackpole, $77.31.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 25.—The Hon. J. J. Hickman, head of the Order of Good Templars throughout the world, is confined to his bed at the Louisville Hotel, in this city, with dangerous abscesses in his throat. His illness seriously retards operations ordered by the Right Worthy Grand Lodge to secure its authority in Great Britain, and negotiations with the British delegates who seceded from the recent session of that body.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., July 25.—About 5 o'clock this morning Col. N. Ruckle, J. C. Pearson, and J. C. Bellman made a balloon ascension. They were heard from at Martinsville, and then at Gosport; then they came east, in sight of Columbus and Edinburg, and at 11 o'clock Columbus reports them as having passed out of sight, going south.

MARRIAGES.

RIDGWAY—STANTON—Monday, July 24, by the Rev. Clinton Locke, D. D., Rector of Grace Church, James Vandervoort Ridgway and Miss Gertrude M. Stanton, all of Chicago.

DEATHS.

CRANE—At Philadelphia, July 22, Leon Harold, infant son of Richard F. and Mary J. Crane, aged 8 months.

MONFORD—In Brooklyn, N. Y., July 16, J. H. L. Monford, formerly of Chicago.

TOMPKINS—At his late residence, Tuesday, July 25, at 8:10 p. m., Jeremiah Tompkins, in the 71st year of his age.

He was the father of Mrs. J. N. Beecher, of this city, and Mrs. Henry Goodridge, of Denver, Col.

McGREGOR—July 25, Ann, wife of William McGregor, aged 48 years.

Funeral 26th, from residence at 1 o'clock. Carriages to Graceland.

OVERTON—At his residence, 204 Artesian-av., Chester L. Overton, formerly of Plattville, Wis.

Funeral will take place to-morrow from Fulton Street Methodist Church at 1 o'clock.

☞ Plattville papers please copy.

THURBER—Tuesday, July 25, Euretta H. Thurber, wife of William F. Thurber, 187 Archer-av.

McGREGOR—July 25, Annie J. McGregor, wife of W. McGregor, age, 48 years and 4 months.

Funeral from late residence, 704 West Monroe-st., at 1 p. m. Wednesday, July 26.

☞ Newburg (N. Y.) papers copy.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

SEVENTH WARD.

A mass-meeting of Republicans of the Seventh Ward, for the purpose of forming a company of Hayes and Wheeler Guards, will be held this evening at No. 381 Blue Island-av. Every Republican in the Ward is invited to be present.

SIXTEENTH WARD.

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at 8 o'clock at No. 565 North Wells-st. A full attendance of the members of the Committee is requested.

CONFECTIONERY.

The Great International Exhibition.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN & SON

INVITE

All persons visiting the Exposition to call on them at their famous establishment.

S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelphia,

And select from their incomparably choice stock of FINE PREPARATIONS in

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For Families or Friends.

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CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

By G. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Regular Auction Sale OF Boots, Shoes & Slippers

On Wednesday, July 26, at 9½ a. m.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 & 70 Wabash-av.

By WM. MOOREHOUSE & CO., Auctioneers, 274 and 276 East Madison-st.

Will be sold this a. m. at 10 o'clock the largest assortment of

New Furniture and Household Goods

Yet offered by us, including a few very choice Parlor and Chamber Sets. The goods must be sold, as the manufacturers want money.

We have also a large lot of second-hand goods, and an IMMENSE LINE of Carpets, a lot of Shelving, Counters, etc.

Clothing, Hats and Caps, Stationery, Etc.,

Which we are ordered to close out at once. A good chance for dealers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av., N. W. cor. Madison-st.

500 Lots Boots, Shoes, and Slippers at Auction Thursday Morning, July 27, at 9½ o'clock.

JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

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